

Tension rises in Lisbon as Catholics face unions

on rose in Lisbon yesterday as Communist-led printers occupied the offices of socialist newspaper 'República'.

Hot and tear gas in newspaper siege

June 18.—Troops fired shots into the air in an attempt to disperse a crowd of Communist-led demonstrators who surrounded the offices of the Catholic Patriarch.

Communist-controlled had called on their to march on the residence to protest Church's opposition to on studios of its radio.

On Wednesday in which explained that Portugal was swept by anarchy, and a climate of insecurity.

lesonsary number out 3,000, shouted with fascism and its up and 'Long live the ugle of the Radio iza workers'.

up of about 300 counter-ators stood on the le of the square from 's residence, and they es cut off of pay-ting 'To support the s to support Christ nds off the Catholic

a blue banner hung r face of the building. 'We are with our hile, other troops, in ight, evacuated a Communist-led workers control of the news, public in the face of nds of Socialist syma.

ers who had occi-fices during the day, leaving the premises in the home security ked up the building night. Major Arlindo ira, the Copcon off-are, promised them wd be shot if they orrow morning at the wing time.

he street disturbances in a hill overlooking 's main street from The other was on a same position to the

rs at the 'República' of the troops were aded rifles, but that ad been fired since afternoon.

today, an official id given a warning the priests and of this country at: If there is going emonstration against, they should be here it. There may be



Gary Gilmour, 23-year-old newcomer in Australia's world cup side, had remarkable success yesterday when Australia beat England by four wickets. Gilmour, seen dismissing Hayes, took 6-14 and made top score in the match. Report, page 8.

Scots miners reject all pay restraint

Scottish miners' delegates voted against any pay restraint after their communist president, Mr. Michael McGahey, had called on them to back the engineers to end the social contract.

May pay rates up 3.5pc Basic weekly pay rates rose by 3.5 per cent last week, confirming that rapid wage inflation is continuing.

N Sea oil flow starts The first North Sea oil, from Britain's Argill field, was pumped ashore yesterday at BP's Kessingland refinery on the Isle of Grain.

Blood in Lucan car Bloodstains found in a car borrowed by Lord Lucan and later abandoned matched the blood groups of both of Lady Lucan and of the burglar found battered to death at Lady Lucan's Belgrave home, Westminster Coroner's Court was told by an expert yesterday.

Cross plan: Mrs Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition, proposed a four-point crisis plan last night in a party political broadcast.

Mortgage tax relief: A hint that the Government may modify or end tax relief on mortgages comes from Mr. Croxall, Secretary of State for the Environment.

Height of luxury: Seven French restaurateurs will serve a champagne luncheon on the summit of Mont Blanc on Monday.

United Arab Emirates: Twelve-page Special Reports in the series 'Investment Centres of the World'.

Read News 2, 4, 5, Business 12-22, Features 12, 14, Parliament 12, 14, Law Report 12, 14, Letters 12, 14, Crossword 11, 12, Diary 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Obstacles to European security overcome

Such rapid progress is being made in the 35-nation European security conference in Geneva that delegates believe that the Helsinki summit, at which the final document will be signed, could be set up at the end of next month.

Criticism of hospitals Hospitals are criticized for failure to manage waiting lists efficiently in the first report by Sir Alan Marre, the Health Service Commissioner (Ombudsman).

Leader, page 15 Letters: On electoral reform, from Mr. Oliver Weaver and others; on the NUR claim from Mr. Colin McDonald.

Leading articles: Community Land Bill; Portugal Features, pages 12 and 14; Walker on a new biography of Francis Chichester Arts, page 11.

John Higgins on Gounod's Faust at the Paris Opera; Charles Lewsen reviews The Last Romantic at the Wimbledon Theatre; Paul Moor on an operatic version of Puss in Boots in Hamburg Diary, page 14.

Harbourmaster, vicars and journalists are in most danger from heart disease Books, page 10 Susan Hill reviews new novels by Pamela Hansford Johnson and Gillian Tindal; Nicolette Milnes reviews a new biography of Francis Chichester Sports, pages 8 and 9.

Racing: Reports and prospects on Royal Ascot meeting; Tennis: Wimbledon build-up continues at regional tournaments.

Obituary, page 16 Mr. Stanley Grettton; Dr. F. F. C. Curtis; Mr. Edward G. Stenhouse Business, pages 17-22.

Stock market: Equities drifted lower again, on nervousness regarding the threatened rail strike. The FT index shed 4.5 to 326.0.

Financial Editor: A mixed brew from two majors; arguments about sales volume at Tesco; Cavenham's fear of consolidation.

Peter Jay Coleman: The need for surgical skill in public spending Business feature: The railways should be given the opportunity of putting their own house in order, suggests Michael Bailey.

Mr Weighell hopeful as rail strike hangs in balance

By Raymond Perman Labour Staff The possibility of a national rail strike on Monday still hangs in the balance today after the adjournment of talks last night.

Mr Sidney Weighell, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, left the talks after two hours and a half cheerful and optimistic that the British Railways Board would offer more money.

He said he knew what was on the table and presumed the board would offer more. He had told them he was not inflexible and was prepared to negotiate.

"I would not have come here unless I thought there was some money on the table somewhere," Mr Weighell said. "I do not think the Prime Minister or anyone would have had us on the merry-go-round unless there was an intention to make us an offer."

Such optimism does not, however, seem to be firmly founded. Others who attended the meeting got the impression that British Rail was thinking of redistributing the arbitration tribunal's award rather than increasing the total cost of £77.5m.

When the meeting broke up Mr Herbert Farrington, the board's member for industrial relations, asked the three unions present to consider redistribution overnight.

He indicated that he would make specific proposals today, but did not say that they would necessarily include more money. The NUR's sole hope of being able to call off the strike now is that British Rail will use the adjournment to ask the Government to authorize a new offer.

Mr Weighell's strong words in the Commons on Tuesday make it unlikely that he will agree to anything but a small increase.

A bid redistribution of the award might displace the other unions, especially the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (Aslef), the drivers' union. Mr Ray Buckton, its general secretary, said last night that he was worried that the credibility of the arbitration process would be undermined.

British Rail has started to prepare for the strike. Yesterday it stopped accepting live stock and perishable goods on its normal parcel service.

The NUR wants pay rises of between 30 and 35 per cent and has rejected the arbitration award, which has been accepted by the other unions. Its main goal is to increase the basic pay of lower-paid railwaymen to maintain their position in relation to surface workers.

That would cost an estimated £7m more.

Lord Avon denies 'kill Nasser' story

From Fred Emery Washington, June 18 During the Suez crisis of 1956, Lord Avon—then Sir Anthony Eden, the Prime Minister—discussed the possibility of having President Nasser of Egypt assassinated, it was said here today.

Mr Milly Copeland, a former Central Intelligence Agency official, told me in a telephone interview that he had frequently, "but not seriously," discussed the idea with Sir Anthony and with top British intelligence officials.

[In London, Lord Avon described the allegation as "a load of rubbish". He had never talked about assassinating anyone.]

Mr Copeland said he had told an investigator of the Senate select committee on United States intelligence activities about Lord Avon's "keen interest" in the assassination as an example showing that everyone talks about such things.

The Senate committee is deeply involved in the investigation of purported CIA activities and assassination plots. In Mr Copeland's phrase "You can't live in Fogland and not get involved in cannibalism."

Mr Copeland, who has written about purported CIA activities, said: "Anthony Eden wanted me to shoot Nasser." He was Continued on page 6, col 4

Labour left suspects Industry Bill changes

By Hugh Noyes Parliamentary Correspondent Westminster The left wing of the Labour Party was lashing itself into a frenzy last night as suspicion mounted that the Government is about to table amendments to the Industry Bill that will make it scarcely recognizable when presented again to Parliament.

As the Commons debated a motion yesterday to extend the time allowed for the remaining stages of the Bill from two days to three, Mr Eric Heffer rose angrily from the Labour back benches to shout that if there were any secret deals being made with the CBI we are in an entirely new ball game and the Government had better recognize that.

I want the Prime Minister and the Cabinet not to come forward with fundamental changes that reflect the opinions of the CBI. We in the Labour movement do not expect that sort of thing. If this done I say right now that we in the Labour movement will not accept it and will fight these amendments all the way through.

We shall have a lot to say about these matters even if they are passed and until they are removed from the statute book.

In vain did Mr Gerald Kaufman, the new Under-Secretary at the Department of Industry, try to reassure his colleagues on the back benches. It was not for him to say what amendments there might be, he pointed out.

But I can say that there is going to be no emasculation of the Bill.

He had not spent 15 months Continued on page 4, col 6

MPs' £2,000 rise suggestion upsets ministers

By Our Political Staff Ministers are understood to be embarrassed by an official recommendation that MPs should be given what is believed to be a £2,000 salary increase.

The report of the review body, whose chairman is Lord Boyle of Handsworth, which has been examining MPs' salaries, was submitted to the Government last week. It is now expected to go before a Cabinet committee.

Although it is fully recognized that MPs, who last had a salary increase of £4,500 a year in 1971, are victims of the inflationary spiral there is a strong feeling that sanction of an increase at this stage could be highly damaging as the Government attempts to persuade the unions to reduce their wage demands. MPs also have a maximum taxable allowance of £3,000.

Some MPs in all parties believe that a suitable compromise would be to pay half the proposed award—now and the rest later as a means of restoring some of the value of the 1971 increase, but they may have a difficult time converting ministers to that view.

Brussels, June 18.—Mr Alioune Niassou, aged 52, the Mali Ambassador to Belgium, was shot dead in his office this morning by his chauffeur, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. The chauffeur, Mr Keita Kalifa, aged 23, then shot himself in the stomach and died on the way to hospital.

Mr Niassou, a former vice-president of the Mali National Assembly, was also accredited to the EEC, Britain, Holland and Luxembourg.—Reuter.

Labour to join socialist group at Strasbourg

By George Clark Political Correspondent The Labour Party's delegation to the European Parliament will consist of 12 MPs from the Commons and six Labour peers, who will be chosen by a system of "selective nomination".

It is expected that they will take their seats at Strasbourg as members of the European Socialist Group on July 7.

That was the effect of a series of votes taken at a two-hour meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party at the Commons last night, attended by both Labour MPs and Labour peers.

The proposal, put by Mr William Hamilton, Labour MP for Fife, Central, that the delegation should be chosen "by direct election of the members of the Parliamentary Labour Party in their respective Houses" was rejected by 68 votes to 23.

Applications from Labour MPs and peers who wish to be members of the delegation have to be submitted by next Tuesday, and the choice will be made in the Commons by Mr Bob Mellish, Government Chief Whip, and Mr Cleodwyn Hughes, chairman of the PLP: the Labour peers will be selected by Lord Shepherd, the Leader of the House, and Lady Llewelyn-Davies of Hastoe, chief whip, and the choice will be subject to approval by Labour peers as a whole.

The names of the chosen 18 will come before the liaison committee of the party on

which are represented Labour backbenchers, Labour peers and the Government, on Wednesday, and the list will finally be presented to the Parliamentary Labour Party next Thursday for approval.

At that stage it would still be possible for members of the party to propose changes and challenge the choice made by the liaison committee. The procedure is necessary because an amendment to the main proposal put last night by Mr George Cunningham, MP for Islington, South and Finsbury, that the list "should become effective only when approved by a meeting of the PLP" was agreed on the recommendation of the liaison committee.

It was made clear in the main recommendation from the liaison committee that the method of selection should apply for the next 12 months only.

Perhaps the most important amendment, in view of the projected debate in the July session on the federalist aims of the Community, was that put by Mr Michael Thomas, (Newcastle upon Tyne, East) that the Labour Party delegation should seek to join the European Socialist Group in the Strasbourg parliament. It was carried by 54 votes to 34.

The decision means that the Labour Party delegation, on their first appearance at Strasbourg as European MPs, may be presented with a dilemma when the vote is taken on federalism. The European socialists are already committed to the idea of a federalist Europe.

And Briton on trial in Uganda

les Harrison June 18.—A British man, aged 39, pleaded when he appeared in a Ugandan court on a charge of sexual goods.

ing at the Makindwe fire headquarters, is for Juma Ali, who headed the tribunal and sentenced him.

the charge faced by is less serious, and recent economic res carries only a of imprisonment, ill be executed by if he is convicted, min said.

ge alleges that in a Kampala, Mr Smolen city of cooking oil, interreg which he er for sale, contrary se. The charge cons of cooking oil, 51, and 2,000 packets, all of which are ply in Uganda.

Jay's hearing, it was a Smolen had been inly with Mr. Maria bo had run away v disappeared. v prosecution's edgal advisor in the Ugandan magistrat, oleu that he had a ver. nement to the tr-

Prince beheaded in public for King Faisal's murder

Riyadh, June 18.—A 28-year-old Saudi prince was beheaded publicly in a central square in Riyadh today for the murder of his uncle, King Faisal, in March.

Prince Faisal bin Musaed, wearing a white robe and blindfolded, was prodded twice by the executioner with his gold-handled sword. The executioner then sheared off the prince's head with a clean sweep.

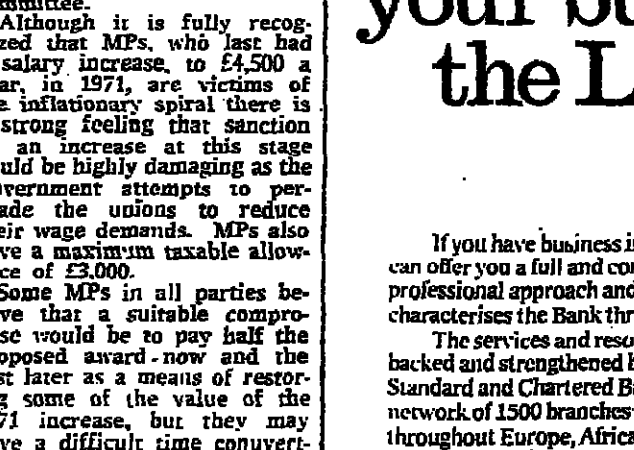
The head was displayed for 15 minutes on a wooden spike, so that the crowds could see it. Then it was removed, together with the body, in an ambulance.

Prince Faisal shot the king with a pistol at point-blank range during a royal audience on March 25.

Beheading is the traditional method of execution in Saudi Arabia under Islamic law. Some murderers who shoot their victims, however, are executed by firing squad. There was no explanation of why this was not done in the prince's case.

The execution came only hours after a Sharia (Islamic) court announced that the prince had been found guilty of regicide. Loud speaker cars toured the city announcing the verdict. Crowds started to gather in the squares and people climbed on to rooftops and balconies.

Prince Faisal was accompanied to the square by a



Prince Faisal bin Musaed: found guilty of regicide.

ment to the tr-

HOME NEWS

Scottish miners repudiate all pay restraint after McGahey call for £100-a-week rate for face workers

From Paul Routledge
Labour Editor,
Inverness

The social contract yesterday suffered a fresh defeat by leaving trade union critics of wage restraint.

Scottish miners expressed "grave concern" at "the use of the social contract to impose wage restraint" and called for an immediate return to unfettered collective bargaining after Mr. Michael McGahey, their communist president, had called on them to "stand shoulder to shoulder" with the engineering workers to get rid of the social contract.

Delegates to the policymaking conference of the Scottish area of the National Union of Mineworkers agreed that wage restraint of the kind laid down by the TUC's deal with the Government automatically reduced workers' living standards. They called on the Government to implement its election pledge to take steps "to ensure a fundamental and irreversible shift in the balance of wealth and power in favour of working people."

In his usual uncompromising vein, the Scots miners' leader, who is also national vice-president of the NUM, demanded a "very substantial increase" in miners' wages that would give face workers, at present on £81 a week, a rate of £100.

"To those who criticize this demand let me pose the question: 'Would you work underground for £100 gross a week?' The harsher critics writing their prejudiced edi-

torial have much more than £100 a week, and this excludes their perks", he added.

"Let them give publicity to the pneumoconiosis figures, and tell the people of the fatal accident rate and of the serious accidents which take place every day in our industry. Even in our own ranks there were some doubting Thomases, but speak to them now and their doubt is whether £100 a week is enough."

"To those critics who accuse us of being irresponsible militants and counter-revolutionaries, we say that it is necessary to emphasize that we talk in these wages resolutions of gross pay and not take-home pay."

"Since our last increase in March we have seen the effect of the Budget: increased taxation and rising prices, and many of the benefits of that increase have already been eroded."

"The last Budget had been clearly designed to send up prices and profits while holding back on wages and pen-

sions, and was therefore conducted towards lowering the living standards of working people. "So much for the social contract."

The Scottish miners' leader added: "No one can expect the trade union movement to stand back and watch the living standards of its members being eroded. It is our duty as a trade union not only to maintain but to advance the living standards of our members."

Earlier, Mr. McGahey said that opposition to Britain's membership of the EEC would not end despite the overwhelming "Yes" vote in the referendum.

Opening the conference, he declared: "The mass of the people who voted 'Yes' were deluded by the mass media and by the pro-Market forces who, in an unholy alliance, have coaxed the British people into staying in Europe."

"Does the referendum mean the end of the road? Does it mean that opposition to British membership ends and we all become Marketeers? Of course not. The effect of Britain's membership of the EEC with its bureaucratic and crisis-ridden system will produce in the future a powerful force for withdrawal."

One of the effects of continuing British membership might be the development of a common energy policy in Europe, which would lead to the concentration of production in the most economic pits in the Community, and a drive to close uneconomic units. The Scots miners totally opposed closures on economic grounds.

AUEW calls for more state takeovers

From Tim Jones
Labour Staff
Hastings

The Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, Britain's second largest trade union, yesterday followed up its rejection of the social contract by calling for a sweeping programme of nationalization to reshape the country's economy.

Delegates at its annual conference at Hastings, decided that employment could be increased if purchasing power, pensions and all social public spending were raised by lowering interest rates, slashing defence expenditure and controlling the export of capital.

They demanded state control of banks, insurance companies and financial institutions, shipbuilding and ship repairs, offshore oil, land, aircraft, sections of the pharmaceutical industry, computers, machine tools, building, atomic energy and other key industries.

The conference called for the public ownership of the British motor industry, and for planning agreements at Ford, General Motors and Chrysler.

The executive council was instructed to urge the Government to pay only minimum compensation to the owners of companies about to be nationalized. "If they feel they must pay compensation to people who have lived from the labour and production of others, then the compensation must be absolutely minimal and paid only when these companies have achieved absolute financial stability."



An army officer examining some of the weapons discovered yesterday in a pit of pig slurry.

Five hurt in attack on Belfast bar

From Christopher Walker
Belfast

There was a new threat yesterday to the ceasefire declared by the Provisional IRA over four months ago.

A daylight bomb attack on a crowded public house in Belfast's staunchly Protestant Shankill Road.

The bar was a popular drinking place for members of both the largest loyalist paramilitary organizations, the Ulster Defence Association and the Ulster Volunteer Force. Shortly after the bombing, a man claiming to represent the Catholic Action Group telephoned to a local television station to claim responsibility, and the motor cycle used by

the two bombers was found abandoned in Falls Road, the city's main republican stronghold.

Soon after the attack, a patrol of British soldiers opened fire by mistake on a taxi that was chasing the teenage bombers. Last night the Army confirmed that troops from the 1st Battalion, Scots Guards, fired shots at the taxi, through a misunderstanding.

Five people were taken to hospital after the 10lb duffel-bag bomb had been thrown towards the Bayardo Arms. Later a police officer said that no one was seriously injured.

Earlier in the day there was a great relief among senior officers of the security forces after

the news that the arsenal of weapons stolen in a raid on an Ulster Defence Regiment depot had been recovered intact.

The stolen weapons, including 35 sub-machine guns and 148 high-velocity rifles were found in a pit of pig manure at Maghera, a few miles from the armoury where the raid took place.

Last night forensic scientists were examining the weapons for clues to the identities of the 10 men who carried out the raid. Although the farm on which they were discovered is owned by a Protestant, the authorities would not confirm a general suspicion that the raid was carried out by a "loyalist" paramilitary group.

Mr Wilson 'prisoner of the right'

By Michael Hatfield
Political Staff

Labour's left stepped up its harassment of the Government yesterday with a warning to Mr Wilson by Mr Ian Mikardo, a leading member of the Tribune group that he was now a prisoner of right-wing elements who wished to discard him.

Mr Mikardo told a meeting in London last night that Mr Wilson's referendum triumph had "delivered him, bound hand and foot to those right-wing elements in the Labour Party who have disliked him and opposed him but have used him for their own purposes for as long as it suited them."

"Now they don't need him any more, and some of them are scarcely bothering to hide the fact."

The newly formed Social Democratic Alliance was intended to be one of the instruments in the campaign. It was the Labour Committee for Europe under another name. Right-wing militant extremists, who would prefer an actual or tacit coalition to a Wilson-led Labour government, might hope to use it to give them a fig-leaf of respectability.

At an all-day meeting yesterday the Tribune group decided to produce an economic policy statement to show ministers the true road to regenerating the economy. As it will probably demand import controls and reject cuts in public expenditure, the paper is unlikely to make much headway. Some who attended the meeting feared that the Government was returning to a 1967-68 situation, with grim consequences for party unity.

TUC and ministers pool views on Industry Bill

By a Staff Reporter

Members of the TUC's economic committee met the Prime Minister and senior ministers at 10 Downing Street yesterday afternoon to discuss the Government's plans to review the Industry Bill during the final stages of its passage through the Commons.

Views were exchanged during the 80-minute meeting, but no decisions were reached. The TUC was understood to be concerned at the possibility that the Government might dilute the compulsory disclosure provisions of the Bill and reduce the proposed powers of the National Enterprise Board.

At the meeting, the TUC's Mr. Forster, Secretary of State for Employment, and Mr. Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, led to speculation that the social contract also was under discussion. However, Mr.

Len Murray, the TUC general secretary, said the talks were confined to the Industry Bill.

Sir Ralph Bateson, president of the Confederation of British Industry, considered that the Bill could make or break relations between the Government and industry.

Speaking at what he called an "extremely angry" meeting of the general council, he said Mr. Forster had demanded that the director-general, and Lord Watkinson, chairman of the companies committee, had been called to urgent talks today on the Bill with Mr. Varley.

Mr. Adamson, who announced his resignation yesterday, said industrialists were not in a mood to accept the Bill without changes on at least the compulsory disclosure provisions and the power of the National Enterprise Board.

Liberal call for wages policy by law

By Our Political Staff

Mr Cyril Smith, the Liberal Chief Whip, who tried unsuccessfully in the House of Commons to raise the decision of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers annual conference in relation to the social contract, said yesterday that he would support a decision by that union to repudiate and oppose the social contract to be the most important thing that had happened in the field of wages and inflation since last October.

Unfortunately, he said, the decision was slanted against the nation rather than for it. "We are now entitled to know what the Prime Minister and his Cabinet intend to do about it," he said. "When do they propose to lead, instead of follow?"

Clearly, the Government's wages policy is in utter ruins, if it ever existed at all. The consequences for the nation are extremely serious."

Mr Smith said it was clear that the nation must now have a statutory policy. If we did not have it, MPs were entitled to give some credence to the rumours floating round the House of Commons that the Government had been privately advised that there would be a massive slump in July and that by Christmas there would be two million unemployed. The Government seemed incapable of governing or of handling the wages situation.

Gun fees to rise
Fees for firearm and shotgun certificates will be increased from July 7. Initial fees for firearms will rise to £7, and for shotguns to £2.

Civil servants' pay anxiety

The joint national committee representing 200,000 officials in the higher grades of the Civil Service said yesterday that increased taxation, a wage freeze or a limit imposed on salaries above £10,000 would be discriminatory against senior employees.

"While such measures might have a superficial appeal, they would fail to make any significant contribution to redistributing income or wealth," the committee said in evidence submitted to the Royal Commission on the Distribution of Income and Wealth.

The committee, which includes representatives of the Association of First Division Civil Servants, the Institution of Professional Civil Servants,

and the Society of Civil Servants, said such restrictions would still permit the "payment in kind" of company cars and other benefits.

It also expressed concern that in devoting its attention to top salaries, the royal commission might give insufficient weight to inequalities deriving from unearned income.

The commission is no doubt aware of the Inland Revenue statistics for 1971-72, which show that over half the assessed incomes over £10,000 in that year were principally derived from investments rather than salaries. In the same year, the total income of personal incomes from dividends and interest was £2,727m.

Inquiry begins into crippled widow's complaint of police harassment

By Diana Geddes

Cumbria police have started an official inquiry into a complaint by a crippled widow of police harassment during Princess Anne's visit to Carlisle on Tuesday. Mr J. Ullock, the deputy chief constable, decided yesterday to take personal control of the inquiry after receiving initial police reports of the woman's allegations.

Mrs Jean Robson, aged 63, of Guildford Crescent, Carlisle, says she was visited by two plainclothes men in an unmarked green van on Monday evening. They said they were policemen. She let them in, thinking one of her sons might have been involved in an accident.

The men wanted to know about her plans for the next day, when Princess Anne was to open an extension to the Cumberland Infirmary. Mrs Robson, who has had difficulty in walking since an operation on her foot at the infirmary 16 years ago, and is now virtually housebound, said she had no plans and would be at home.

Neighbours called in a city councillor, Mr J. Smith, who found her in a terrible state. He advised her to write to the chief constable to lodge a complaint of harassment and not to open her door if the men came back.

On Tuesday, the green van reappeared outside Mrs Robson's house at 8.30 am. Mrs Robson refused to open her door to the two men, but says they peered through her windows, watching her movements. Neighbours again fetched Mr Smith, who called in the local press.

Reporters found Mrs Robson hiding in the lavatory after a friend had opened the front door. She was trembling and distraught, and at one stage was sick.

The men in the van would not answer when asked by reporters if they were police. They remained outside the house until Princess Anne's visit ended at noon.

Mrs Robson has been waging a long battle with the Cumberland Infirmary for compensation for allegedly operating on the wrong foot in 1959. During a previous visit by Princess Anne to Carlisle three years ago, Mrs Robson threatened to make a personal plea to the Princess to intervene in her case, but was removed by police officers from the waiting crowd before the Princess's arrival. No charges were brought.

Cumbria police confirmed yesterday that the green van was a police vehicle and that the two men were CID officers.

Battered wives in Scotland face disclosure risk

By Pat Healy
Social Services
Correspondent

Battered wives in Scotland are more likely to risk having their new addresses disclosed to their husbands when they claim social security benefit than in England and Wales.

Under Scottish law, the wife's name and address appears on evidence produced in civil proceedings taken against her husband under social security regulations.

The anomaly was disclosed yesterday in evidence submitted by the Department of Health and Social Security to the Select Committee on Violence in Marriage. Many battered wives living in refuge closed, but a department official said last night that it was unlikely that the proposal had been implemented yet.

The evidence said it had been proposed that in future, the address should not be disclosed, but a department official said last night that it was unlikely that the proposal had been implemented yet.

"British custom is to sell 'natural' milk which often exceeds the Community minimum but sometimes falls below it. Mr. Peart said the Government would safeguard the interests of the British

Peart plan to increase price of milk

By Hugh Clayton

Plans for raising the price of milk were disclosed yesterday by Mr. Peart, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food. He addressed members of the Dairy Trade Federation after Mr. Nicholas Horsley, their president, had said there was a danger of a milk shortage this winter.

Mr. Peart said the Government was about to review the level of profit awarded to milk distributors. "I appreciate your concern that the target should be sufficient to provide the resources necessary for the milk industry to do its job properly," he said.

The Government is planning to phase out the present food subsidies, including those on liquid milk, butter and cheese. I fully appreciate the trade's view that those subsidies will need to be phased out gradually. One also has to take into account increases in processing and distribution costs, as well as the importance to producers of their returns from sales of milk for liquid consumption."

Mr. Peart said profits on milk had to be considered in the light of the need to control inflation. In the past two years supplies for making butter and cheese had fallen, and there was great scope for an increase in Britain even though the EEC had a surplus of milk products.

Mr. Horsley called on the Government to campaign in Brussels "to help us to continue to sell milk as it comes from the cow". The EEC demand that no milk must be sold with less than 31 per cent fat, a rule that is due to apply to Britain next year.

"British custom is to sell 'natural' milk which often exceeds the Community minimum but sometimes falls below it. Mr. Peart said the Government would safeguard the interests of the British

management is believed to want a cut of 30 per cent in staff. Redundancies will be discussed with individual unions at meetings next week. Journalists will decide today their response to the meeting. Confidential documents from the management detail compensation for staff who take voluntary redundancy before August 1. Those under 55 years of age no longer required will be offered four weeks' pay plus two weeks' for years of service. Those over 55 with more than two years' service will be offered the alternative of one year's earnings.

The documents say that advertising in the newspaper is expected to fall from 1962 columns in 1974 to 1,752 this year. Pages of advertising in the magazine are expected to drop from 3,460 to 3,144. Advertising revenue in 1975 will fall from £5,865,000 in 1974 to £5,065,000. The magazine's smaller share of total revenue, which rises from £2,35m last year to £1,012m this year.

Publishing costs are expected to rise from £9,661,000 in 1974 to £10,875,000 this year. Increases in salaries and wages account for £299,000 of the difference, extra newspaper costs £356,000, and extra costs for the magazine £129,000, are given as a net £1,000,000.

Confidence: The Observer in the statement last night was confident that management would not maintain its "traditional" undiminished and stronger financial base. Introduction of new terms must follow, it said. It had no intention of discontinuing the magazine, which, being a drain, had been a profit for several years.

Doctors protest over NHS pay anomaly

By a Staff Reporter

A new threat to the National Health Service has arisen because some NHS junior hospital staff are receiving significantly more than their equivalents in the university medical service.

NHS junior doctors, on call or actually working for more than 80 hours a week, receive overtime payments, worth between £1,500 and £2,500 a year to most individuals. Academic staff receive no such payments, even though many of them spend most of their time in clinical work on behalf of the NHS, working alongside NHS juniors in the wards.

At a press conference in London yesterday to outline their grievance, the Clinical Lecturers' Group said that about 250 junior academic clinicians would qualify for the extra duty payments under NHS terms.

Unless the anomaly was removed soon, they would contemplate withdrawing some or all of their services from the health service.

Crossman diary reply in House

By a Staff Reporter

Mr Samuel Silkin, QC, the Attorney General, explained to the Commons yesterday that attempts to halt publication of books like the Crossman diaries are hinged on the principle of collective ministerial responsibility, which involved the confidentiality of discussions and documents.

In a parliamentary written reply, Mr Silkin said his role meant taking action to protect the public interest. "It is one of my ministerial functions to advise the Government in what the law is and whether changes are desirable. It would be wrong to confuse those two functions."

Mr Graham Page, MP for Crosby, and Minister for Government and Development in the last Conservative Government, yesterday refused to agree to any arrangement would commit the Conservative Party to consider the Community Land Bill to place the committee stage July 15.

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Blank cheque on land Leading article.

Tory MP rejects land Bill timetable

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

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management is believed to want a cut of 30 per cent in staff. Redundancies will be discussed with individual unions at meetings next week. Journalists will decide today their response to the meeting. Confidential documents from the management detail compensation for staff who take voluntary redundancy before August 1. Those under 55 years of age no longer required will be offered four weeks' pay plus two weeks' for years of service. Those over 55 with more than two years' service will be offered the alternative of one year's earnings.

The documents say that advertising in the newspaper is expected to fall from 1962 columns in 1974 to 1,752 this year. Pages of advertising in the magazine are expected to drop from 3,460 to 3,144. Advertising revenue in 1975 will fall from £5,865,000 in 1974 to £5,065,000. The magazine's smaller share of total revenue, which rises from £2,35m last year to £1,012m this year.

Publishing costs are expected to rise from £9,661,000 in 1974 to £10,875,000 this year. Increases in salaries and wages account for £299,000 of the difference, extra newspaper costs £356,000, and extra costs for the magazine £129,000, are given as a net £1,000,000.

Confidence: The Observer in the statement last night was confident that management would not maintain its "traditional" undiminished and stronger financial base. Introduction of new terms must follow, it said. It had no intention of discontinuing the magazine, which, being a drain, had been a profit for several years.

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How to beat the Army Officer Selection Board.



It's a fact that only about 30% of the candidates applying to the Army Officer Selection Board pass. In spite of what some disgruntled applicants may tell you however, the Board isn't bent on keeping people out.

Quite the opposite. While setting a necessarily high standard, the Board goes out of its way to help applicants show their stuff.

So we're only going an inch or two further by giving you a few tips that could improve your chances.

Are you a fit person?

First off, don't be in a hurry to present yourself to the Board if you can't run up stairs without blowing like a geyser. Get fit first.

While none of the tests used by the Board demand Olympic standards, they all call for considerable mental effort. And you can't think at your best if you're exhausted by the previous obstacle.

Take the task illustrated for instance. Study it now while you're calm and collected and doubtless a number of possible solutions will occur to you. You can probably imagine yourself giving crisp, explicit orders to your team and them moving across the obstacle with their equipment in a smooth flow of action.

It won't be like that if you're jack-knifed on the grass wheezing for breath. The Board will not have the chance to see how good you really are.

Another thing that will help you over the obstacles is an understanding of levers, pendulums and inclined planes. So if you're rusty brush

You don't need a plum in your mouth.

We'd hate anybody who has been to a public school to get the idea that the Board is prejudiced against them.

So if you went to Eton don't waste time hanging around the East End trying to pick up the accent. It will do you no good. And the converse is equally true if you happen to come from the East End.

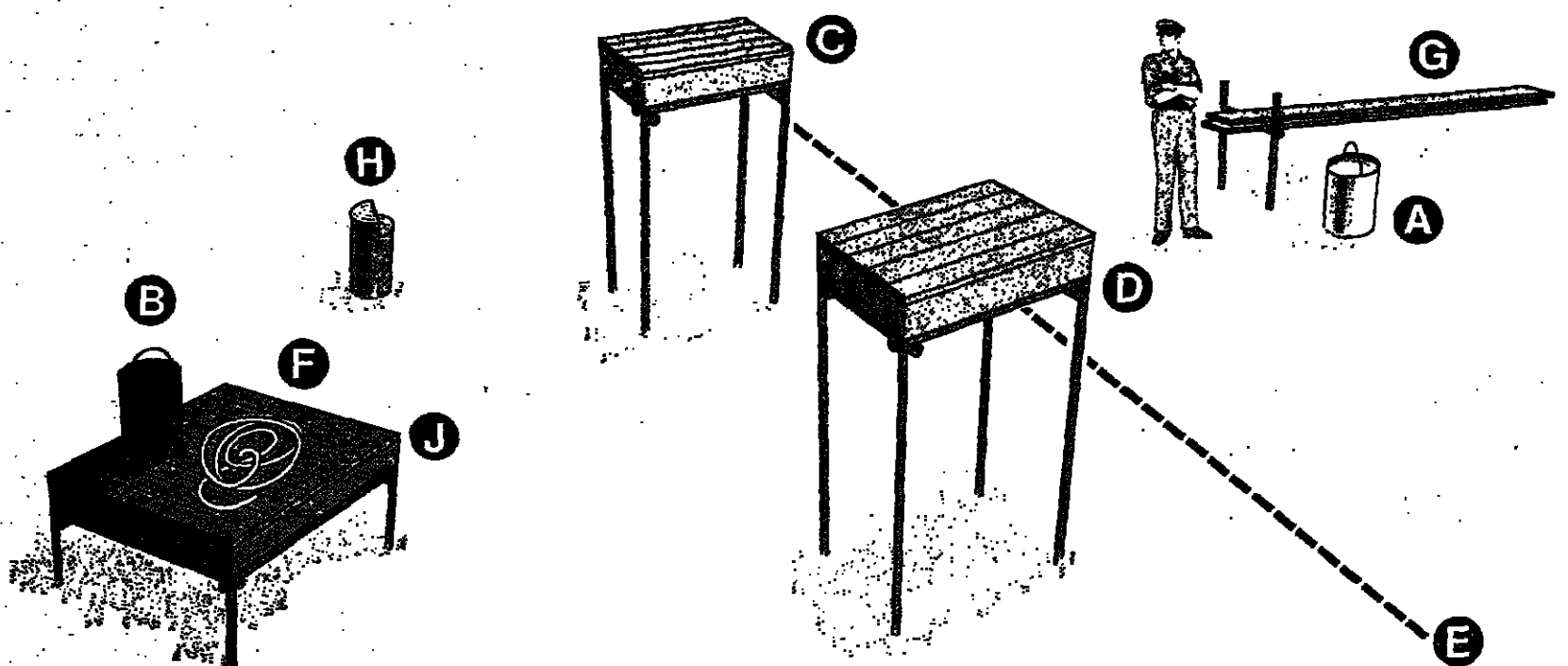
The Board isn't interested in your style of speech. But it will be keenly interested in what you have to say.

During the time that you spend with the Selection Board you will be interviewed by a Major, a Lieutenant-Colonel and a Brigadier: possibly by a Major-General and certainly by an Education Officer.

You had better have plenty of material.

Like most people, they enjoy chatting to somebody who has had a bit of experience. Somebody who has been around and who has met different sorts of people.

A TYPICAL COMMAND TASK.



One member of an 8-man group of applicants has the problem explained to him by the Officer. (Each member of the group has a turn at leading the group through a different problem.)

He then has a few minutes to figure out a solution before explaining it to his group and getting them to implement it. The problem is to switch the cans (17" high and filled with sand) which are at A and B.

The group must be split into two teams of 4 each. Each team is then assigned to a can and mustn't touch the other team's can. Neither can they use the other team's

platform C or D. They must each use their own route. Nobody and nothing may touch the ground on the left of the start line E. Behind which both teams must start. Jumping from one platform to the other isn't allowed.

There is a rope lashed F on the platform J and two planks G each one long enough to bridge the gaps C-H, H-J and J-D. And between the start line and the two nearest platforms.

Time allowed to interchange the drums is 10 minutes. It doesn't matter where the men, the planks or the rope end up. Go to it.

They don't want to hear a rundown of the week's television programmes. And if this is the limit of your experience hold off your application until you've branched out a bit.

Buy a rucksack and start working your way around the country. Find yourself a job overseas. Anything to broaden your contacts.

Understandably, officers like talking to candidates about the Army. So it's worth considering joining the Cadet Force or the University Officer Training Corps. These outfits can give you access to the regiment or corps that interests you. All grist to the mill. You might even consider reading a few books on military subjects.

All the interviewers will be looking for evidence of a keen interest in the Army. And they are not easy to fool. If you aren't interested, really interested, please don't bother them.

One of their favourite questions is 'What will you do if you get turned down by the Board?' Think about it. What are you going to say?

If you can impress your fellow candidates you'll impress the Board.

Besides talking to members of the Board, you'll be talking to your fellow candidates. There will be a group discussion on current affairs which will be led by the group leader and watched by other members of the Board.

So start reading the papers a bit more avidly than you do at the moment.

Later you'll be given a choice of subjects

and a quarter of an hour to prepare a lecturette.

You'll also have to present persuasive arguments in favour of your solution to a variety of problems.

So, if you have trouble talking to groups of people, take steps right away. Join a debating society or a drama club. Take a soap box to Speaker's Corner. It won't take you long to overcome the communication problem.

And if you haven't had any experience of organizing groups of people at school you should try your hand with a youth group.

Don't think from all this that the Board expects you to appear before them ready and prepared to take command of a regiment. It's just that we felt that you'll make a better showing if you have some idea of what you're in for.

The recent Defence Review means we still need to select this year about 700 young men for Short Service and Regular Commissions. Remember, the Board want to pass you. But to be worth training at Sandhurst you have to display the qualities (however latent) required of an Army Officer.

If you think you're ready to face the Army Officer Selection Board, and you're under 29, write to: Major J. R. Drew, Army Officer Entry, Dept. A6 Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AA. Tell him about your educational qualifications and your life in general so far.



Army Officer

WEST EUROPE

Election shocks lend weight to calls for Italian social reforms

From Peter Nicholas, Rome, June 18

The Christian Democratic Party's national executive is due tomorrow to survey the results of the country's first general election since the 1972-73 elections. The results are expected to be a shock to the party, which has been the dominant force in Italian politics for many years.

Signor Enrico Berlinguer, the Communist Party secretary, "Enrichetto" to his cheering supporters, has provided his own analysis of why his party made such strides.

The secret of our victory is simple: first, the Communist Party is the party most closely tied to the requirements and feelings of the working people, defending their interests and expressing their aspirations.

Second, the party's policy is correct and clear and puts forward with a constant tenacity the only valid and realistic democratic alternative which can restore Italy to health.

And, third, the Italians have become more mature and aware, which led them to refuse old methods of government, methods lacking in seriousness, based on misconduct and corruption; quarrelsome, antagonistic and arrogant.

The Turin newspaper, *La Stampa*, agrees in its editorial today, that the Communist strategy is clear. The reason to be drawn by the governing parties is that they should be equally clear and consistent and above all show "the capacity to introduce profound and courageous reforms."

Only in this way could the present type of government now forced on the defensive regain the confidence of the country.

The lack of a social policy despite the great social upheavals since the end of the war is widely seen to be responsible for the new situation facing the country. The Milan *Corriere della Sera* points out that the liberalisation of the labour market has led to the difficulties and injustices afflicting the greater part of Italian society.

Some are seen as the byproduct of industrialisation—the mass internal migration, congestion in the urban centres, the inadequacy of the public services, housing, the health system and the schools.

But very little indeed has been done to reduce these problems, the newspaper complains, for the most part they have been left to turn rotten.

Administering a country well in a world facing the great changes is no easy task.

"but Italy has been administered very badly."

The final results of the provincial and municipal elections confirm the results of the regional voting. In almost every important city the Communists are now the largest single party, including Rome. Rome was not one of the municipalities involved in the elections but had been so, to judge from the Roman returns in the regional voting, a Communist mayor in a city which has the Pope as its bishop would have been a distinct likelihood.

There is a general feeling that the Government, a coalition of Christian Democrats and Republicans backed by the Socialists and Social Democrats, will survive the shock for now. Should it fall, the spectre of a general election would begin to materialize.

If the regional results are transposed to the national scene the distribution of seats in the Chamber of Deputies would be as follows (figures in brackets are the present state of the parties): Christian Democrats 243 (265); Communists 206 (175); Socialists 74 (61); Social Democrats 31 (30); Republicans 16 (15); Liberals 10 (20); extreme right 41 (55).

The existing form of coalition based on the centrist alliance could still function in theory, but Communist pressure would increase strongly as would the uncertainties of the Socialists.

Very much is seen to depend on the behaviour of the Socialists. They attacked the Christian Democrats heavily during the campaign and were counter-attacked equally harshly. Their advance did not compare with that of the Communists; in fact the Communists had picked up the fruit.

But their conduct could be decisive in adding to or deducting from the consequences of the Communist victory. At the national level the Christian Democratic Party Secretary, Senator Amintore Fanfani, has already proposed strengthening the Government by bringing in the Socialists and Social Democrats as full members and not just supporters. The Socialists have made clear today that they are not thinking on such lines.

At the local government level, they will have many more opportunities now to throw their weight behind leftward in local alliances with the Communists or towards the centre in agreements with the Christian Democrats.

Aid to Portugal subject to democratic rule

From Philip Webster, Strasbourg, June 18

Sir Christopher Soames, the European Commissioner responsible for external relations, made clear in Strasbourg today that continued economic aid to Portugal from the Community must be conditional upon the achievement of a true democracy there.

Speaking during an emergency debate in the European Parliament, Sir Christopher said that the Commission had recommended to the Council of Ministers "an immediate and substantial financial effort to aid Portugal."

Paris to be given control of its own affairs again

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, June 18

Paris, the capital not only of France but of revolution, is at long last to recover the status enjoyed by other towns in the country. One hundred and four years after the Commune of 1871, which convinced the bourgeoisie that Paris was definitely not to be trusted to run itself, it will have a mayor elected for six years like the other 40,000 odd French municipalities.

Until now Paris has had to make do with a largely ceremonial president, elected for one year only, who graced official ceremonies.

The Cabinet has just approved a Bill reforming the Statute of Paris, to which successive republics have been beginning with the Third Republic, have given an increasingly centralizing twist.

Ever since Jules Ferry was dismissed from the Hôtel de Ville by the Commune, the real mayor of Paris has been the Prefect appointed by the Government. More recent mayors have been three prefects of Paris, the Paris region, and the police, with a huge bureaucracy subservient to them. The president of the Paris Council did not even name his personal staff.

The 90-member council itself is at present limited mainly to approving Bills submitted by the Prefect of Paris. It meets for three sessions totalling a mere 90 days.

There is no permanent committee or delegation of the council to defend the interests of Parisians when the council is not in session. As for the 20 councillors who are elected from the capital, they are headed by mayors and deputy mayors appointed directly by the Ministry of the Interior.

A spate of recent scandals, however, and rumours of speculation showed that the machinery of decision and control was deficient. M. Giscard d'Estaing promised that Paris would have a mayor if he were elected President, and though it has taken a year, he has been as good as his word.

The change will not happen before the municipal elections of 1977, however, although the Bill will be submitted to Parliament before the end of the present session. It provides for a Paris council of 100 members (possibly more), elected as now for six years, which in turn will elect a mayor for the same period.

The most important provision is the creation of a permanent commission of 14 to 17 councillors, delegated to handle certain types of business between sessions and control the work of the administration.

French magazine to sue union over censorship

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris, June 18

The French weekly *Mimare* announced today that it has decided to file legal proceedings against the Paris printers' union which it accuses of having instigated the removal of names of two of its officials mentioned in an article on the *Parti Libéré* dispute.

Blanks appear in a few places in the issue of the right-wing weekly, which is on sale today. The article, headed "The dynamite killers were only waiting for this occasion", makes a virulent attack on the officials and the printers' union.

Belgium jails high official

From Michael Morrisby, Brussels, June 18

Mr Germain Baudrin, former general manager of the Belgian state-run telephone and telegraph administration, was sent to prison for four years by a Brussels court today.

His nine-month trial for corruption has evoked comparison with some aspects of the Watergate scandal and Britain's Poindon affair.

The court also ordered about 33m francs (about £400,000) in the possession of the accused to be confiscated and given to charity.

Mr Baudrin was found guilty on several counts, including passive corruption (ie the taking of bribes), falsification of accounts and the acceptance of an interest in a private company while in government service.

During the trial, Mr Baudrin was alleged to have cost the telephone company hundreds of millions of francs by allowing private companies, in which members of his family had a stake, to reap grossly inflated profits on contracts for construction work and the supply of office equipment.



Dr Raul Rego, editor of *República*, outside the newspaper's offices in Lisbon after printers occupied them yesterday.

Spanish police claim to have broken up group

From Our Correspondent, Madrid, June 18

The police acknowledged today that 27 political suspects who were taken into custody on May 27 in Ciudad Real were being held for trial. The General Directorate of Security announced in Madrid that the 27 are suspected of being members of "the illegal democratic junta of Ciudad Real, an organization which includes representatives of the Spanish Communist Party, the International Communist Party, the Popular Socialist Party and other individuals."

The police said that the group had been formed in the city of Ciudad Real, including many copies of two unauthorized periodicals, was confiscated. They claimed that the arrests meant the breakup of the Communist Party organization in Ciudad Real. Sources said that the group included a French woman, Mme Françoise Jacqueline Hemmouset, two

doctors, two professors, two lawyers and a law student, among others.

In Valencia, the police announced the arrest of two other political suspects, both of them 21-year-old women. The authorities alleged that the women were responsible for propaganda issued by the Spanish Workers' Party which, according to the police, is the same as the Spanish Communist Party.

In Madrid, Señor Cruz Martínez Esteruelas, the Minister of Education and Science, warned protesting university leaders that, if they went through with their announced threat to give all university students a passing grade in final exams, regardless of how the students did, the professors will be punished. The teachers want to call attention to their claims for more pay and greater job security.

CDU court gag on 'Stern' misfires

From Dan van der Vat, Bonn, June 18

The opposition Christian Democrats (CDU) and the Hamburg weekly magazine *Stern* joined battle today over the publication of an illegal transcript of a telephone call between two leading CDU figures.

Copies of the magazine containing the transcript, sent to *Stern* anonymously by post earlier this month, went on sale in Hamburg today despite a court order yesterday that the text should not be published.

By the time the court order had been granted, the magazine had not only completed much of its printing run, but had also begun passing copies to the distributors. By midday today, photostat copies of the relevant pages were in the hands of many newspaper offices in Bonn, including that of *The Times*.

The Hamburg civil court acted swiftly in granting the CDU application for an interim injunction against publication, but the magazine barred its doors to the process-server. Three hours after being refused entry, the process-server managed to get into the building and served the injunction on a reluctant *Stern* employee.

As he drove off, the employee was seen trying to fasten the paper to the vehicle.

A reading of the controversial transcript left observers wondering what all the fuss was about. The main theme of the talk between Dr Helmut Kohl, chairman of the CDU, and the party's general secretary, Professor Kurt Biedenkopf, was an article which appeared in *Stern* last October, the time of the conversation.

Like many others before and since, the article argued that the CDU was suffering from weak leadership. Judging by the text, already acknowledged as accurate by Professor Biedenkopf, the two leaders were able to shrug the matter off and did not appear terribly upset by it. Nor could the text as published today be described as damaging.

OVERSEAS

Mr Allon says British arms deal would spur Arab militarism

From Eric Marsden, Jerusalem, June 18

Israel's "grave concern" over reports of a £430m British arms deal with Egypt were expressed in the Knesset today by Mr Yigal Allon, the Foreign Minister.

The reports came from Cairo after last week's visit to Britain by Mr Fahmi, the Egyptian Foreign Minister.

Mr Allon said that an addition of British weapons to the already sophisticated reservoir of Egyptian armaments was bound to strengthen the war tendency among the Arab states.

He disclosed that, in the absence of an unequivocal British denial of the deal, he had summoned Sir Bernard Ledwidge, the British Ambassador, on Saturday night and given him a personal message for Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary.

He had warned Britain against "providing encouragement to the Arabs' assessment that their financial might, posed against the financial distress of the West, makes their money all-powerful." He regretted that

developed countries were aiding Arab states to invest in a further abundance of arms.

The Foreign Minister said that Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the Prime Minister, had expressed his concern over the proposed deal to Mr Callaghan on Monday, on his way back from Washington.

Mr Allon pointed out that no new contracts had been signed yet between Britain and Egypt. Britain had reaffirmed its adherence to the principle of not upsetting the balance of forces in the Middle East. Israel was expecting Britain to keep its word and hoped to receive soon fuller clarification.

Mr Allon's meeting with Sir Bernard Ledwidge was dismissed by the Cabinet on Sunday. Sir Bernard is understood to have informed Mr Allon that estimates of the extent of the arms deal were premature and that Britain would do all it could not to endanger a Middle East settlement.

According to reports hebre, leaders of British Jews have decided to protest to the Government about the proposed arms deal.

Egypt agrees in principle to resume negotiations

Cairo, June 18.—Egypt agrees in principle to a resumption of the American initiative to mediate a second-stage Egypt-Israel interim agreement, officials said here today.

They said this was one of the acceptable alternatives which President Sadat discussed with President Ford at their meeting at Salzburg, Austria, on June 1 and 2.

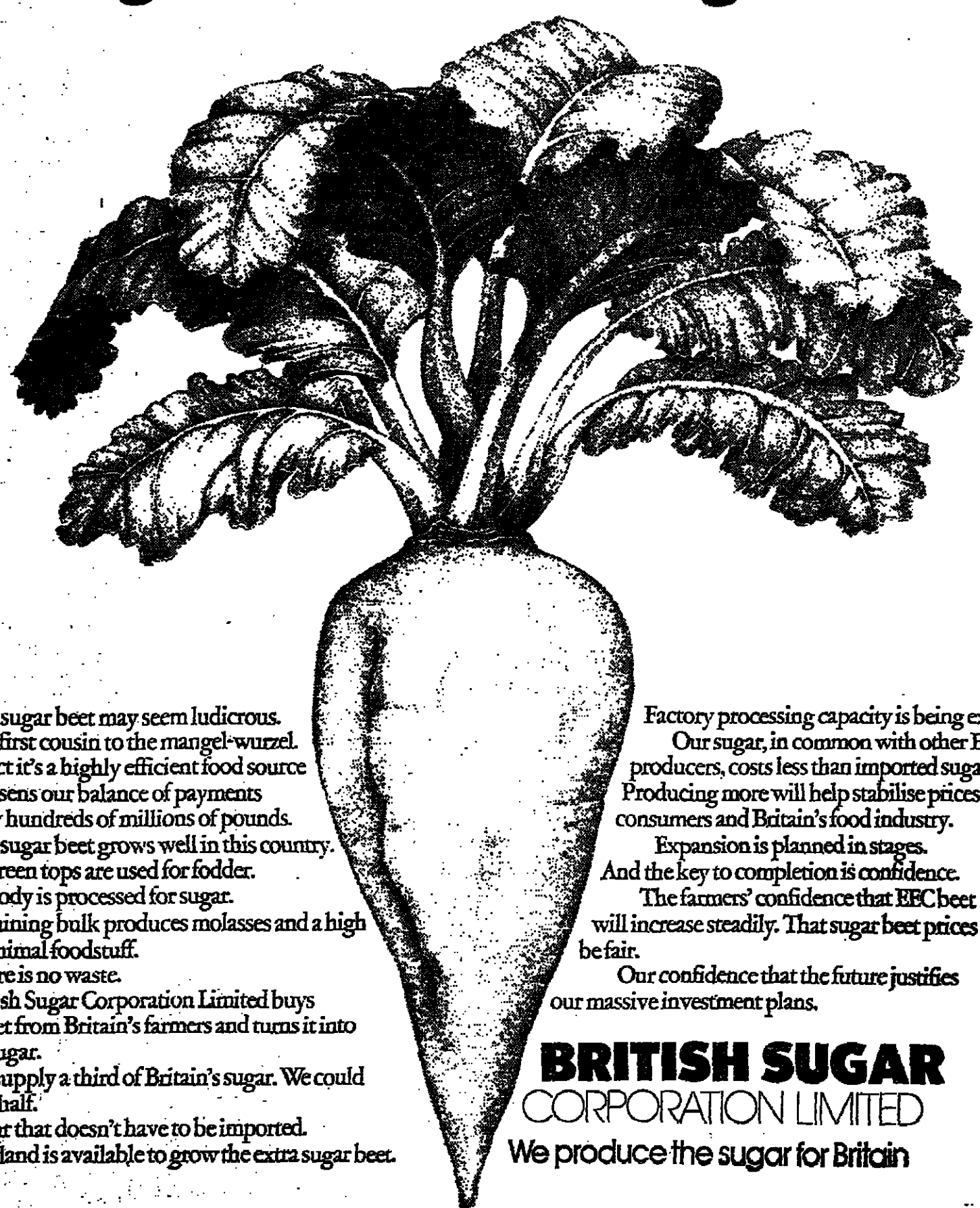
But Egypt will not make a final decision on whether to go along with a revived step-by-step strategy until it has been told about the outcome of the current United States Middle East policy reassessment and the results of last week's Washington talks between Mr Ford

and Mr Rabin, the Israeli Prime Minister, they said.

The officials were commenting on the announcement in Jerusalem last night that Israel was prepared to pursue negotiations for an interim agreement with Egypt on the Sinai front and make further concessions provided that Egypt reciprocated.

Mr Germann Eilts, the American Ambassador to Egypt, has gone to Washington for consultations coinciding with the final stages of the American reappraisal of policy. On his return here, probably next week, he is expected to brief the Egyptians on developments in Washington.—UPI.

If you could design the most efficient vegetable for Britain it might look something like this



The sugar beet may seem ludicrous. A comic first cousin to the mangel-wurzel. But in fact it's a highly efficient food source and it lessens our balance of payments deficit by hundreds of millions of pounds. The sugar beet grows well in this country. Its green tops are used for fodder. Its body is processed for sugar. The remaining bulk produces molasses and a high energy animal foodstuff. There is no waste. British Sugar Corporation Limited buys sugar beet from Britain's farmers and turns it into refined sugar. We supply a third of Britain's sugar. We could produce half. Sugar that doesn't have to be imported. The land is available to grow the extra sugar beet.

Factory processing capacity is being extended. Our sugar, in common with other EEC producers, costs less than imported sugar. Producing more will help stabilise prices for consumers and Britain's food industry. Expansion is planned in stages. And the key to completion is confidence. The farmers' confidence that EEC beet quotas will increase steadily. That sugar beet prices will be fair. Our confidence that the future justifies our massive investment plans.

BRITISH SUGAR CORPORATION LIMITED
We produce the sugar for Britain

Britain 'gets the poor architecture deserves'

John Groser

A bitter attack on architecture, town planning and civil engineering in postwar Britain, Professor Colin Buchanan said today: "We get exactly our general standard of deserves. I am afraid the taste of the community is poor."

Colin, who was addressing the Royal Town Planning Institution's conference in London, is director of the school of advanced urban studies at University and was chairman of the committee to report on the state of the built environment.

He suggested that £50,000m had been spent on new development between 1945 and 1970 and added:

"More than a small fraction of it is worth anything in cultural terms. No contribution to the architectural heritage is there."

Explaining, Sir Colin said, might be that there had been insufficient understanding of the difficulties and efficient allocation of resources.

A second explanation for present dissatisfactions, he said, was the architectural "by which I mean our own incapability to create development which provides delight and convenience for those who have to live in it."

He said that the field of housing, the block policies have been a disaster, though it could be advanced to a way we were forced to live in the lower-class local authority housing all we have produced are estates with all that run implies. The speculating developers seem to have done somewhat better.

Education offers graduates advice

Times Higher Education

A "counter-information" magazine has been edited by the Association of Scientific, Technical and Manufacturing Staffs to make graduates aware of opportunities and pitfalls in public and private industry.

In thousands of copies are distributed free to seven hundred students unions and to officers in universities polytechnics to coincide with visits from companies to graduates.

Clive Jenkins, general secretary of the ASTMS, said: "The magazine aims to tell a graduate whether the company he is considering is a good one or not, whether it is being developed in or abroad, and what are the financial prospects of the company. It will provide information that is not available in any hand-outs."

OVERSEAS

President Ford names Army Secretary as his campaign manager

From Fred Emery Washington, June 18

On the very day when Governor George Wallace was on the point of making clear his already obvious intentions to seek the Democratic nomination for next year's presidential elections, President Ford today announced the appointment of his campaign manager.

He is to be Mr Howard "Bo" Callaway, at present the Secretary of the Army, who will resign to run Mr Ford's campaign committee to be authorized later this week.

The formal announcement of Mr Ford's candidature has, every week for the past few months, confidently been predicted as coming within the next few weeks. It is the way of such things that there should be attempts to create suspense when there is none.

Governor Wallace, who is already the centre of intense attack from his orthodox Democratic rivals, was to have made his formal announcement today, his staff said. But he has deferred, while leaving it completely obvious.

Amid all this flutter, Mr Ronald Reagan has not formally ruled out accepting an invitation to be Mr Ford's running-mate. The President has already indicated his preference for retaining Vice-President Rockefeller.

but has meticulously left it to the party convention.

Mr Reagan, asked how he would respond to a Ford invitation, replied: "Every day of my life I hope it doesn't happen." That sounded rather unwilling, but it was not categorical enough for the pundits, who immediately made him "a possible for the number two spot." In fact Mr Reagan would like to challenge Mr Ford for the number one spot.

The Democrats are having trouble of a different kind. The younger Democratic congressmen, frustrated with the mess the leadership has been making of legislation, are calling for the Speaker. They are presenting a number of ultimatums, provoking Mr Albert to retort: "They don't want a Speaker, they want a bouncer."

One other firm development on the Washington political scene today was the resignation of Mr Jack Bennett, the Treasury Under-Secretary for Monetary Affairs. He reportedly wanted to return to private life. No successor was announced by the White House.

Mr Bennett has been the chief American representative in international monetary negotiations, at sub-ministerial level. He has been in the post for a year, but never made the impact attained by his predecessor.

S African blacks see no progress in race relations

From Our Own Correspondent Cape Town, June 18

The majority of urban Africans in South Africa feel that there has been no improvement in black-white relations in the republic despite the Government's détente policies in the rest of Africa.

According to an opinion survey published today, only 10 per cent of the Africans polled considered that race relations had improved in the past two years. More than 75 per cent felt things were much the same and 13 per cent believed they had deteriorated.

The situation appears more disturbing when the figures are compared with findings two years ago which indicated that a third of the Africans polled believed black-white relations were improving.

Marking the market research concern which organized the poll, suggests that the impact of higher wages may have been neutralized by the effects of inflation.

Mrs Gandhi gets backing of Congress MPs

From Our Correspondent Delhi, June 18

The Congress Parliamentary Party has reaffirmed its unanimous support for Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, who has been under political pressure since the Allahabad High Court judgment against her for corrupt election practices.

At a specially convened meeting today, the 516-member party said in a resolution that the leadership of Mrs Gandhi was "more than ever" necessary now when the country was facing internal and external dangers.

Mr Jagjivan Ram, Minister of Food and Agriculture, who is said to be Mrs Gandhi's rival, moved the resolution, and Mr Y. B. Chavan, the Foreign Minister, seconded it.

Today's vote ended the longest campaign to Mrs Gandhi's leadership. But opposition within the party may still develop if she is deprived of her parliamentary role.



President Giscard d'Estaing, who is on a visit to Poland, receiving a gift of silver plates yesterday from steel workers in Katowice. With him (right) is Mr Gierek, the Polish Communist leader.

Mr Tsatsos likely to be voted Greek President

From Mario Modiano Athens, June 18

The main Greek political parties today nominated two of the country's most respected scholar-politicians as their candidates for the office of President of the Republic in tomorrow's election by Parliament.

Mr Constantine Tsatsos, aged 76, member of Parliament, academician and philosopher, was nominated by Mr Constantine Karamanlis, the Prime Minister. His election is virtually assured since the New Democracy, the ruling party, holds 216 seats out of 300. The successful candidate would require a two-thirds majority.

Mr Panayotis Kanellopoulos, aged 72, the former Prime Minister, scholar and poet, who enjoys broad popularity because of his courageous and defiant stand during the dictatorship, was proposed by Mr George Papandreu, leader of the Centre Union-New Forces.

It is generally assumed that Mr Tsatsos will be President for a period of between 10 and 14 months, before ceding it to Mr Karamanlis. Mr Karamanlis believes that, as Prime Minister, he will manage within that time to solve most of the crucial internal and external problems.

Lord Avon denies he wanted Nasser killed

Continued from page 1

Asked what intelligence men did in such cases when the "antis" such as the purported Egyptian colonels "were afraid" to leave such a big man as Nasser alive after a coup, Mr Copeland ventured: "Well, you look the other way."

According to Mr Copeland, he was interviewed in the Hotel Mayflower, Washington, this week by a Senate committee staff investigator named Mr Thwait. However, a committee spokesman said: "There is no record in the committee of Mr Copeland being interviewed by anyone." There was no one on the committee staff by the name of Thwait.

Our Foreign Staff write: In an indignant denial of the allegation Lord Avon said last night that he had never discussed the assassination of President Nasser "or anyone else" when he was Prime Minister.

"This is a load of rubbish, a lot of wild stuff," he said in London. Asked whether he remembered meeting Mr Copeland, Lord Avon said he had heard the name but did not recollect meeting him. "I've met a lot of people in my time and I can't recall all their names," he said.

Of the alleged meeting with Mr Young and Sir Patrick Dean, Lord Avon said: "I have no recollection of any such discussions and I certainly never talked about murdering anyone."

Regular review conferences would give the opportunity to assess how governments are conforming to set themselves. The main problem outstanding is on the parameters of advance notification of military manoeuvres.

Disagreement remains on the depth of the zone to which notification would relate (the Russians say 450 kilometres; the West, 450 kilometres); the troop threshold (30,000 the Russians say, the West 16,000) and the period of notice (Russians 18 days, West four weeks).

If something approaching a minor euphoria is detectable among western delegates, this is because, as one remarked, "We are now getting results that would have seemed impossible nine months ago."

But they do not, for instance, really anticipate that the signed conference recommendations will have any early impact on cold reality.

Russians take off the brakes at Geneva

From Our Correspondent Geneva, June 18

Occasional ripples of optimism have become a ground swell in the 35-nation European security conference which is rapidly approaching a successful conclusion.

This largely results from Mr Brezhnev's desire for a finale in Helsinki having been communicated to the Soviet negotiators in the form of precise instructions.

They are obviously under intense time pressure to wrap the thing up, one seasoned western delegate said. "Seldom have I seen a Soviet delegation in such disarray."

He and many others believe that if the present rate of progress can be maintained, a summit meeting, at which the conference final document will be signed, could be set up at the end of next month in Helsinki. It was there that the whole process, aimed at bringing East and West into better understanding, started three years ago.

A final text on one of the big stumbling blocks, the so-called "Basket Three", is expected to be ready by Monday night; these are proposals for freer movements and contacts, including travel and the flow of information.

The West has not, naturally, obtained all it sought. Things like the proposed East-West magazine—an old-fashioned concept anyway—and television programme exchanges have gone by the board. But the recommendations on individual travel, marriages and family reunions.

"Basket Four"—proposals on a follow-up to the conference—is regarded as crucial by western nations, the neutrals and Romania because the conference's final documents will, after all, be recommendations without binding legal commitments.

Angola talks are going well, rivals agree

Nakuru, Kenya, June 18

Leaders of the three rival Angolan liberation movements have reached agreement on ways to streamline their transitional Government, but progress in their summit talks here appeared today slower than expected.

After two and a half days of talks at President Kenyatta's residence, all three Angolan leaders confirmed that discussions about the preparations for independence from Portugal in November were going well.

But Dr Agostinho Neto, leader of the Marxist-oriented Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), said the meeting could last another three or four days. Originally it was expected to end tomorrow.

Dr Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), also said that the talks were making progress, while Dr Holden Roberto, of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), commented: "I agree things are going well."

A delegate disclosed that the talks, called to end the differences between the three movements after violent clashes which have claimed more than 1,000 lives, had centred on arming civilians and the role of members of the former Portuguese colonial secret police Angola. Most of yesterday's discussions concerned the curbing of some transitional Government machinery, which had a decision-making almost in itself.

Reuter.

Portuguese refugees from Angola to enter South Africa have been flown here and are housed in a special camp. Interior Department said in Lisbon: Lorry drivers in Angola are being asked to drive a total of 2,500 vehicles overland to Portugal to escape fighting there. Portuguese authorities announced.

General Antonio da Cardoso, Portuguese High Commissioner in Luanda, has said that Angola must soon pass to the hands of the new drivers are refusing to do so for fear of attack on the road.

Stonehouse argument of no case to answer

From Our Correspondent Melbourne, June 18

There was insufficient evidence against Mr John Stonehouse to justify extraditing him to Britain, his lawyer, Mr A. J. Patterson, argued in Melbourne magistrates' court today. There was no case for Mr Stonehouse to answer charges of fraud, theft and conspiracy that are the subject of a warrant for his extradition, he said.

Mr Patterson added that there was evidence from an eminent Australian psychiatrist that Mr Stonehouse had "gone through a form of psychiatric suicide" at the time of his disappearance from Miami last year. There was no evidence that he had fabricated evidence of his own death. The evidence introduced that Mr Stonehouse had developed a second personality, and because of business and political pressures, had decided he would disappear if talks in Miami failed.

Although the insurance policies were taken out by Mrs Barbara Stonehouse, Mr Patterson said, the presumption of

death did not arise from simple fact of her husband's disappearance. It would arise only if seven years after he had last been seen. There was evidence that the insurance company had not incurred liability.

Mr Stonehouse had not married, forgoing an application for a birth certificate for Joseph Arthur Ham and Donald Clive. There was insufficient evidence that he had acquired the forms. In case, it was not an offence to acquire a birth certificate, application for a document available to the public right. Mr Stonehouse made no attempt to deny any company and there was evidence whatsoever the had conspired with Mrs Stonehouse's secretary to commit fraud.

Mr George Hempel, for Buckley, told the court there was no evidence that had acted dishonestly in signing of cheques or the had conspired with Mrs Stonehouse.

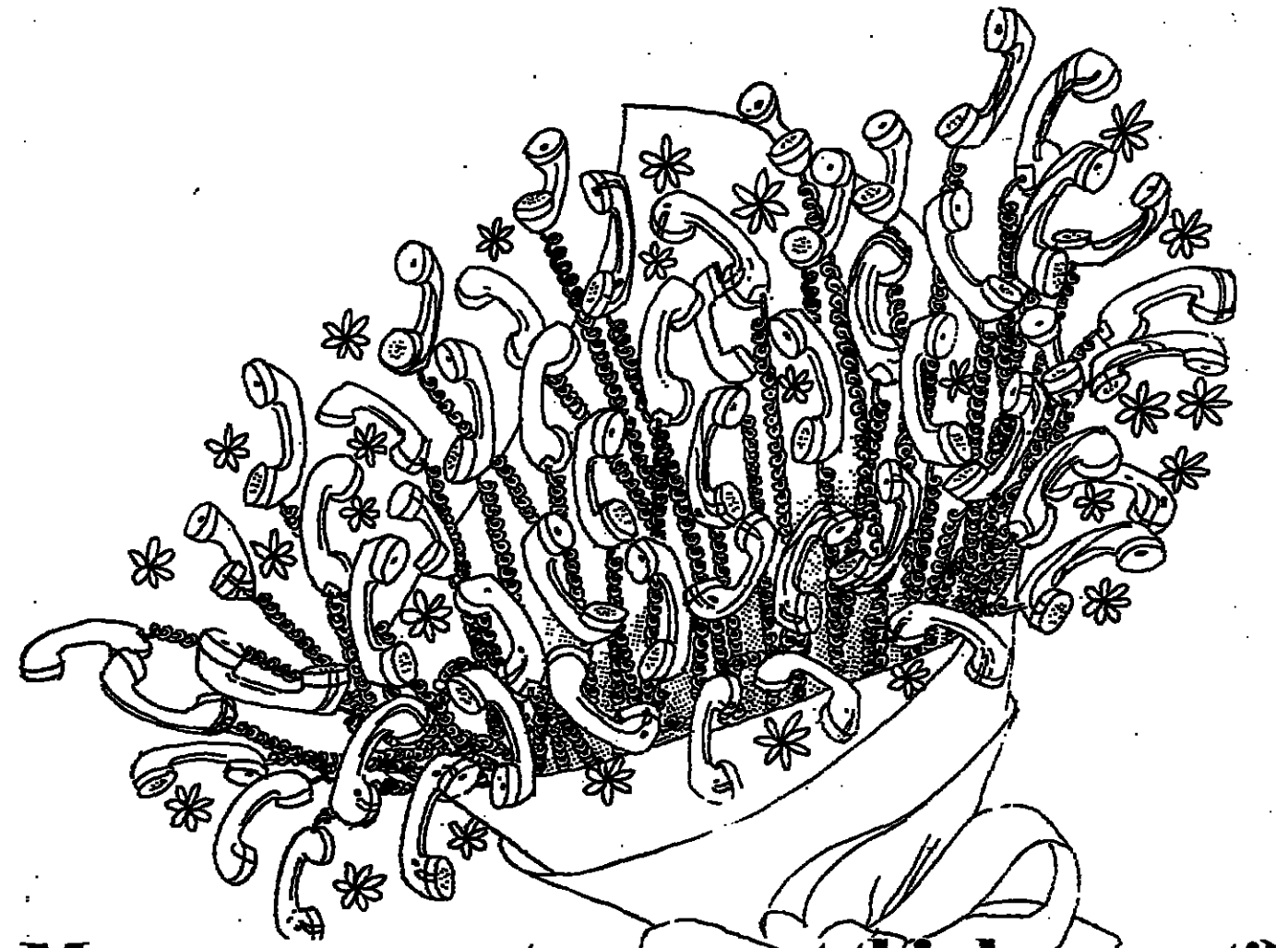
The hearing is expected to end tomorrow.

Suicide after jury's verdict

From Our Own Correspondent New York, June 18

A senior official of a Massachusetts state agency shot and killed himself in court in Boston last night after being found guilty of extortion. As the jury announced its verdict, he reached into his briefcase, pulled out a pistol, and shot himself in the head.

Mr Masjon Condon, age 45, was the chief parks engineer of the metropolitan district mission, which is responsible for parks and islands in a Boston. The prosecution accused him of receiving \$62,000 (£27,391) in extortions and \$50,000 in his to houses that he or his owned.



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In brief

Asian contest for UN seat

Rawalpindi, June 18.—Pakistan is determined to contest the Asian seat in the United Nations Security Council against India. The seat is to be vacated by Iraq at the end of its two years term later this year.

Apparently, Pakistan's main aim is to prevent India from being elected to the Security Council and it would be happy to withdraw from the contest if any other country, such as Iran or Sri Lanka, were to come forward to fill the Asian seat.

Churches protest

Johannesburg, June 18.—The executive of the South African Council of Churches today voiced its "strongest condemnation" of the expulsion from South West Africa of the Rev Richard Wood, the Bishop Suffragan of the See of Damara-land, South West Africa.

Wives strike back

Lusaka, June 18.—The Times of Zambia today reported that a group of women in Ndola, on the Zambian copper-belt, have formed vigilante squads to beat up single girls they suspect of having affairs with their husbands.

Museum banqueters

Hongkong, June 18.—A seven-member delegation from the British Museum was honoured at a banquet tonight given by Mr Wang Yeh-chiu, director of the Administrative Bureau of Museums and Archaeological Data.

Blacks jailed

Bloemfontein, June 18.—Two South African blacks were today jailed for five years for a group of men for trying to undergo military training to help the banned African National Congress movement to overthrow the regime.

'Spy' in orbit

Cape Canaveral, Florida, June 18.—The United States Air Force launched a large experimental spy satellite at dawn today into what was believed to be a stationary orbit over the Soviet Union or China.

Volcano kills two

San José, Costa Rica, June 18.—Two people were killed and eight reported missing after the volcano Arenal erupted in Guanacaste province, northern Costa Rica, yesterday. Farm plantations were burnt out.

Spotlight on women

Mexico City, June 18.—The last of some 10,000 delegates from many nations poured into Mexico City today for a United Nations sponsored conference aimed at advancing women's rights.

US blamed for attempted coup by Zaire officers

Kinshasa, June 18.—Three generals, a colonel and two majors were named by the Zaire newspaper *Salongo* today as the chief conspirators in a plot to assassinate President Mobutu Sese Seko.

The newspaper, quoted by the Zaire news agency, said that the abortive plot was inspired from abroad, and it accused the United States of bending over backwards in vain to deny "these flagrant acts."

Previous reports published here have also accused the United States of involvement in the abortive attempt, which was said to have taken place a few days ago. The State Department has denied the allegations.

The newspaper *Salongo* named the alleged plotters as General Katumba Wasiyirwa, aged 36; General Fallu Sumbu, aged 39, and General Ushudi Wembolenga, aged 45; Colonel Omba Pene Djunga, aged 37; Major Bula Bumpu Bakila,

aged 30; and Major Mpika Nkanga, aged 33.

It said that General Fallu Sumbu was military attaché at the Zaire Embassy in Washington until June 3, and that since then he had been at the heart of the plot.

General Ushudi Wembolenga was said to be a former commander of the Second Military Region at Lubumbashi.

According to *Salongo*, Major Bula Bumpu Bakila graduated from a military college in the United States and Major Mpika went on a summer course in Israel which specialized in the training of guerrilla commanders.

Major Mpika finished his training in the United States and wrote a thesis on how to conduct a coup to overthrow the Zaire Government, the newspaper said. "It was his conclusion that the physical elimination of President Mobutu could lead to the success of a coup in Zaire," it added.—Reuter.

President Kim upsets Moscow

From David Bonavia Peking, June 18

Two events this month are likely to give fresh impetus to the Sino-Soviet dispute.

One is the reopening of the Suez Canal. The other is the return of President Kim Il Sung to North Korea via China after a tour of the Balkans and North Africa.

Chinese officials have taken note of the warning, given by Mr James Schlesinger, the United States Defence Secretary, that there are now some 19 Soviet naval ships regularly in the Indian Ocean and that the Diego Garcia facility must be expanded to cope with a further Russian build-up in the area.

This development—threatening a stronger Soviet naval thrust into South-east Asian

waters—has coincided with opening relations with the Philippines ahead of Moscow. President Marcos, who visited China last week, even agreed to the inclusion in the joint communiqué of an "anti-hegemony clause"—of the type at which Japan has balked in negotiations over a peace treaty with China for fear of offending the Soviet Union too much.

China has also scored an important success with North Korea. Moscow has been plagued by President Kim's failure to visit the Soviet Union during his recent tour of Romania, Yugoslavia, Algeria, Mauritania and Bulgaria. The opening of a direct air link between China and the Balkans means that the Koreans no longer have to rely so heavily on Russia as their

Canada to cur entry of British doctors

From John Roper Medical Reporter Ottawa, June 18

Canada is likely to close door to most immigrant doctors including British graduates present about 1,200 are all in each year. The number expected to drop to 200 soon.

The decision follows an eight study of the country's for the next 15 years, the of which will be published this year. It will affect British doctors. In a recent survey in Britain, Canada was the top of the list by thinking of emigrating.

Mr Jean Lupien, the D Minister of Health, said today that the government judgment that country is self-sufficient in medical power.

Limiting the admission of doctors was not yet formalized policy, but he said that this would

Scheel warning on détente

Washington, June 18.—President Scheel of West Germany left Washington for Chicago today after a two-day official visit during which he conferred with President Ford and addressed a joint session of Congress.

During his stay here, Herr Scheel expressed concern over Communist election gains in Italy and warned Congress that, despite détente, there could be no cessation in the ideological struggle between East and West.

Dr Henry Kissinger, Secretary of State, with whom Herr Scheel had a two and a half hour working session yesterday, said goodbye to the West German leader as he boarded his helicopter after being accorded a 21-gun salute.

In Chicago, Herr Scheel was due to dine with Mr Richard Daley, Mayor of Chicago, before returning home.—Reuter.

99.95pc landst in Soviet poll

Moscow, June 18.—12 voters gave their usual unanimous support—99.95 per cent—to state-sponsored dates in last Sunday's election to the parliament and council of the 15 republics.

Figures published by news agency said 99.96 per cent of those eligible to vote took part of whom 4.7 per cent voted for a single-list candidate party.

Labour MPs assured that Industry Bill will not be emasculated: longer report stage

Commons Under Secretary of State for Industry (Mr. Eric Varley) has assured Labour MPs that the Industry Bill will not be emasculated by amendments. He said that the Government was determined to ensure that the Bill was not watered down by amendments which would undermine its basic principles. Mr. Varley said that the Bill was a landmark piece of legislation which would give the Government the power to intervene in the economy in order to promote growth and employment. He said that the Bill would be subject to a longer report stage than previous Bills, but that this was necessary in order to ensure that the Bill was properly scrutinized by the House of Commons.

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Scotland must try to get maximum benefit from EEC

FAIRGRIEVE (West Aberdeenshire, C) said that the Scottish Government must try to get the maximum benefit from the European Economic Community (EEC). He said that the Scottish Government must ensure that the interests of Scotland are properly represented in the EEC. He said that the Scottish Government must ensure that the interests of Scotland are properly represented in the EEC. He said that the Scottish Government must ensure that the interests of Scotland are properly represented in the EEC.

Commission's power to fight underworld of sex discrimination

MR. JOHN FRASER (Under Secretary of State for Employment) said that the Commission on Discrimination in Employment and Occupation must have the power to fight the underworld of sex discrimination. He said that the Commission must have the power to investigate and report on cases of sex discrimination. He said that the Commission must have the power to investigate and report on cases of sex discrimination.

Where to put the burden of proof

MISS JOSEPHINE RICHARDSON (Belfast, C) said that the burden of proof should be placed on the respondent in cases of sex discrimination. She said that the burden of proof should be placed on the respondent in cases of sex discrimination. She said that the burden of proof should be placed on the respondent in cases of sex discrimination.

Bringing drivers from abroad to court

MR. THOMPSON (Galloway, Scot. Nat.) said that the Lord Advocate should be asked to bring drivers from abroad to court. He said that the Lord Advocate should be asked to bring drivers from abroad to court. He said that the Lord Advocate should be asked to bring drivers from abroad to court.

Direct elections to Europe

MR. FREUD (Lib. of Ely, L) said that direct elections to the European Parliament should be held. He said that direct elections to the European Parliament should be held. He said that direct elections to the European Parliament should be held.

Labour MP 'fed up' and 'utterly disappointed'

MR. LANE (Cambridge, C) said that Labour MPs were 'fed up' and 'utterly disappointed' with the Government's handling of the Industry Bill. He said that Labour MPs were 'fed up' and 'utterly disappointed' with the Government's handling of the Industry Bill. He said that Labour MPs were 'fed up' and 'utterly disappointed' with the Government's handling of the Industry Bill.

Single-sex unions

MR. LESTER (Trade Unions, C) said that single-sex unions should be allowed. He said that single-sex unions should be allowed. He said that single-sex unions should be allowed.

Trade deals with China

MR. PETER KIRK (UK, Saffron Walden, C) said that the Government should pursue trade deals with China. He said that the Government should pursue trade deals with China. He said that the Government should pursue trade deals with China.

Development of powers

MR. FREUD (Lib. of Ely, L) said that the Government should develop its powers. He said that the Government should develop its powers. He said that the Government should develop its powers.

Parliamentary notices

MR. LESTER (Trade Unions, C) said that the Government should give priority to certain Parliamentary notices. He said that the Government should give priority to certain Parliamentary notices. He said that the Government should give priority to certain Parliamentary notices.

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BOOKS

A rare commodity

The Queen Against Defoe
By Stefan Heym

(Hodder & Stoughton, £2.50)

Stefan Heym wrote *The King David Report*, one of the sharpest and funniest political novels of recent years, in which the fatal dialogue of David and Solomon suppressed by the official Old Testament and sustained it for the whole of a medium-sized novel. It established him, at the age of 60 after an extraordinary career in Germany and America, as a masterly ironist and one of the most accomplished novelists in Europe. It is good news that *The King David Report* is at last to be published in the German Democratic Republic where the rewriting of history is a national pastime and where he has lived since his self-imposed exile from the United States in 1953. I hope he had a good laugh when the Eastern part of Germany celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of its 1945 "victory" last month.

The Queen Against Defoe preceded *The King David Report* but has not appeared before, and if there is some disappointment with this new volume it is partly because the tide of the novel, though pursuing the same cause against hypocrisy, viciousness and intolerance, is not so assured as its successor, and partly because, even when yoked with three other stories and an interview from *Intellectual Digest*, it hardly adds up to much of a book. 126 pages.

For *The Queen Against Defoe* again takes an historical moment of official hysteria, the reaction of Queen Anne's first Whig administration to Defoe's pamphlet *The Shortest Way With Dissenters* (1702) in which the oppressive policies of its supposedly liberal leaders were devastated by ironic extension. The public power of the pamphlet was at its height. Literature and sedition were virtually synonymous, and the Government, idiotically, chose to take Defoe's satire straight, refused to believe he was acting alone, and hunted him down. He was shut up in Newgate, sentenced to a heavy fine and three hours in the pillory. The result was a lifetime of bitterness but, more immediately, the fierce and splendid "Hymn to the Pillory", beginning

Hail! heroglyphic State Machine!
Continued to punish Fancy in!

Heym plays down the bitterness, but the relentless punishment of Fancy by the massifs of Government is central to his theme. His narrator is one Creech, sycophant to the Earl

of Nottingham, whose job is to catch and convict Defoe by any means—thugs, informers, lies to his wife, pirating the text itself—at the disposal of an unscrupulous State servant. The words come first, and before they can trap the man they can destroy his papers. "These burned well, the smoke rising steeply to a clear, cold sky." A promising theme, with exemplary resonance for our times, but somehow too thinly explored, with an excess of period trimmings, and too avert an identification of Nottingham with the Commissioners of today. At first banned in the GDR because it might be "misunderstood" (like *The Shortest Way*) it has now been accepted. Herr Heym tells us, because he persuaded the judges that Defoe, not Lord Nottingham, was the true forerunner of the Revolution. It seems incredible that this might not have occurred to them.

The ambiguities of Heym's history—Socialist fugitive from Hitler, American citizen and decorated GI, Socialist fugitive from Eisenhower, honoured, banned and finally condemned citizen of the GDR—are present in this short collection as they were not in *The King David Report* where they were transformed into an absolute creative independence. Irony is a double-edged weapon and people may be forgiven for not always recognizing whether the blade is pointed at or away from them. Two of the three shorter stories—"A Very Good Second Man" and "The Wachsmuth Syndrome" and, naggingly, the second, written for *Playboy* in 1972, posits a mass mutation of the human race in which all the men turn into women, but its use of old, uneasy Americanisms like "Doc" and "derriere" only reminds us that such fantasies are more lightly, and darkly, achieved by Vidal and Vonnegut. The story ends with the longed-for emergence of a strain resistant to mutation: a sturdy infant named Otto. In of course the German Democratic Republic. At the end Otto is said to be "complete and growing lustily. At this writing, that is."

It might seem obvious that here is a neat thrust, for the Atlantic market, at the GDR's notorious resistance to imposed change, but then in the interview Heym speaks of the "mishaps" of Hungary and Czechoslovakia and while admitting one moment the complexity of the Berlin crisis in 1953, in another is already labelling them "counter-revolutionary putsch". The third story, "Across the Fence" is rather good in a surprisingly H. E. Bates manner, until the Party monster in whom the plain heroine discerns unprecedented sympathies faces liquidation and then, like old-fashioned semi-metaphysical titbits in "A. A. A." I greatly look forward to Heym's next book after *The King David Report* and take some comfort from the fact that this is not it.

Michael Ratcliffe

Ocean monarch

The Iron Ship

The History and Significance of Brunel's Great Britain
By Ewan Corlett

(Moonraker Press, 26 St Margaret's Street, Bradford-upon-Avon, Wiltshire, £3.25)

Our ocean-going Rip van Winkle, the *Great Britain*, was variously described as *Monster of the Deep* and *Monarch of the Ocean*. That was 125 years ago, the first ship entirely constructed of metal and screw driven, the greatest advance in shipbuilding for a millennium. Nothing like her had been seen before. That she is now being restored in the very Bristol dock whence she was launched is just one more twist in her eventful life.

Dr Ewan Corlett has produced a very special book. It was he who wrote to *The Times* in 1967, pointing out that the remains of the ship lay rotting, beached in a Falkland Islands cove. As a result, the *Great Britain* project was set up to survey her bulk, bring her home if possible, and restore her. Dr Corlett's sub-

title succinctly sums up his purpose. Until the *Great Britain* ships, built of wood and powered by the wind, took at least 23 days eastward across the Atlantic and 40 days westward.

With the industrial revolution, designers' thoughts turned to iron, which was cheaper, lighter, stronger than wood, and thus far outweighed its marifolious problems: no-one ever found a perfect cure for fouling, and compasses had to be specially corrected. Screw propulsion with propeller instead of paddle was more efficient, less bulky. Thus on its maiden voyage the *Great Britain* crossed the Atlantic to New York in 14 days.

In fact the ship was dogged with ill-luck (not least an incompetent captain), all of which is minutely documented by Dr Corlett. He appears to miss nothing, yet technical details which might be thought to put the book out of reach of any reader without an engineering degree is so incorporated that it rarely interrupts the narrative. A word of praise, also, to the fledgling Moonraker Press who have designed and produced this book with a rich use of illustration and colour that is remarkable value at the price.

Afire with God

Cardinal Suenens

By Elizabeth Hamilton
(Hodder & Stoughton, £4.95)

A New Pentecost?

By Léon Joseph, Cardinal Suenens

(Darton, Longman & Todd, £5.35 & £2.50)

Twenty years ago, few non-Roman Catholics would have regarded a book about a Cardinal, however controversial a figure within the Roman fold, as likely to provide interesting reading matter, so far as they were concerned. Today that attitude of indifference towards the Papacy has greatly altered. The four years of John XXIII's rule at the Vatican brought the Roman church like a new planet into the ken of many for whom it had been only an archaic and irrelevant institution locked within its own system of thought and structure, incapable of radical change.

The Vatican Council which John summoned revealed a quite different Church, one seething with creative contraries and preparing itself to renew the Christian dialogue with the world. At the centre of the clash of contraries the outstanding personality was the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines-Brussels, who at one point reduced the Council to a state of confusion by his own unqualified admiration of him. Perhaps that is the best way to write about a contemporary public figure; for my part, a welcome relief from the sullen, morose. She sees a prelate afire with God, somewhat like an angel impelled by the Spirit to rush in where fools have long feared to tread. It is surely no accident that Suenens was early befriended and influenced by Angelo Roncalli, who, when he was made Pope, illustrated his purpose in summoning a second Vatican Council by throwing open a window and saying "We must let in fresh air." Both men were chosen means of letting in the wind of the Spirit upon an over-institutionalised Church, so much so that many of its adherents are still struggling to recover their breath in a new and exhilarating atmosphere.

In the wake of Vatican II Suenens rode out a storm of personal attack, resolutely defending his own orthodox while maintaining that the Church is for the world, and that being so, it must overcome its own inner tensions so as to take up its task in relation to all men and the vast problems they face. In voyaging out on a deeper economic and political approach to his predecessors, Cardinal Mercier, is particularly sympathetic towards Anglicanism. The ironic reflection is permissible that within the Church of England it is highly probable so fiery a spirit will so wide a vision would have been confined to the perpetual curacy of Lower Hoggstock.

Most opportunely, the Cardinal's latest book (translated by Francis Martin) is published at the same time. A *New Pentecost*? is for the world. It brilliantly demonstrates the essential faith in the Holy Spirit which is the *raison d'être* of the Christian Church. Upon the renewal of this faith, so splendidly alive in Suenens, the future, not only of the shape of the Church, but also of worldwide Christianity depends. One further book Suenens must give the world, as did another Cardinal before him: his own *Apologia pro vita sua*.

Nicolette Milnes Walker

Doing or dying

The War of Atonement
By Chaim Herzog

(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £5)

On the night of October 5, 1973, writes General Herzog, "the political and military leaders of Israel went to sleep with an uneasy feeling, but few dreamt that the country was facing an imminent attack. Had they been able to overcome their preconceived notions in time, the entire history of the next few days would have been very different."

General Herzog, as a former director of Israeli military intelligence, is in a position to know the inside story, although nothing, but the truth is unlikely to be the whole truth. It should be impossible (but no doubt some will try) ever again to depict Israeli intelligence as the "Elders of Zion" or "the Masters of Deceit". Israel had assumed that superiority in the air gave them immunity from full-scale war, a view which failed to take into proper account the Russian missile systems as well as the political advantages to the Arabs and the Russians of breaking the post-1967 stalemate on the ground. Because the Israelis had earlier won an apparently definitive victory, they convinced themselves, against the evidence, that the Arabs would not be coming back for more. Wishful thinking.

In the event, the ratio of Syrian tanks to Israeli on the Golan Heights was of the order of 10 to one. Less than 500 Israeli soldiers, however, surprised by an attack on two fronts of such magnitude, would have been swamped. The question must be: why was the old ambition of driving the Jews into the sea not fulfilled?

General Herzog answers in the manner of military com-

mentators, by following in detail the movements of Israeli forces down to the smallest engagements. Not one for emotive language when technicalities will do, he makes it plain that Israel's "Thermopylae" was a matter of motivation. When offered nothing but war, the Israelis must do or die.

That they may do and die is also a possibility, just on condition the blunders recur on this scale, a conclusion which has impressed the Arabs, too, though until now their blunders have been comparable, or worse. Misconceiving the achievements of their Sinai bridgeheads, the Egyptians advanced further, to lose 264 tanks on October 14 alone, dooming their operation, and opening the way for the Israelis to cross the Canal in return.

General Herzog's account of that crossing is unlikely to be as unimpeachable as his narrative of the Egyptian and Arab blunders. The enterprise was daring, because the Egyptian Third Army was placed to cut the Israelis off before being itself cut off. For a full year-long campaign, the High Command at that stage maximized the gamble.

David Pryce-Jones

Look back in horror

Austerity/Binge
Decorative Arts of the Forties and Fifties

By Bevis Hillier

(Studio Vista, £7)

"Long ago in 1945 all the nice people in England were poor, allowing for exceptions"—so Muriel Spark began *The Girls of Slender Means*. There was, moreover, nothing in the shops that anyone wanted to buy, and rationing lasted until the early 1950s. Exhausted in mind and body, the muse of the decorative arts (whoever she might be) remained silent for a very long time.

Bevis Hillier's new book covers this undisciplined period, from the design point of view, with wit and understanding. He offers reasons for the sudden crazes for circus motifs, mermaids, balloons, flying saucers, Sputniks, hallmarks, and heraldry. Those were the days when "Futurism" was a potent word, offering every thing that was chic, expensive and exciting.

Austerity/Binge has a wealth of illustrations, carefully drawn from America, France, Italy and other sources besides British. Most of these will produce, at least in those over 40, twinges of nostalgia and whimsical aesthetic agony. Nor only do we have no money, but we had no taste either. As demonstrated by the Shaker exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum, austerity can produce graceful and spare elegance. Austerity and binge produced the unoriginal, the over-decorated, the whimsical, the hideously twee, and Mr Hillier

does it full justice as artistic and social history. The rigorous and original American popular themes of rock and roll, and the flowering of Italian furniture design gave an impetus to our own social arts. There was also a very strong Scandinavian influence (the remnants of which may be seen in real-time plastic surfaces) which Mr Hillier plays down, but the book is a vastly entertaining piece of work with a lot of excellent jokes. (The King to John Piper, painting in the grounds of Windsor: "I'm sorry, Piper, it looks as if we're in for a fine day.") Mr Hillier is serious, but never, in the heaven, solemn about his work.

Improvement in design came with the rise in the standard of living. Harold Macmillan's gift, in 1957—"You never had it so good" was all the more upsetting to his opponents because it was so obviously true. In the same year Leicester University commissioned a dance from Gerald Benney, a fine example of design illustrated in the book. The author draws our attention to the growing appreciation of other periods, with the foundation of the Victoria Society, for example, in 1958.

A final chapter deals with the fashionable and rather artificial revival of Austerity/Binge style, but with austerity here again and, in our darkest hour, the suggestion of yet another Festival of Britain, where will design go now? In 1985 one couldn't ask for a more engaging and informative guide through the "thickets and mazes" of style in the 1940s and 70s than Bevis Hillier.

Philippa Toomey

The Monday Book: Iverach McDonald on When the Moon Was High by Ronald Tree.

ENTERTAINMENTS

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OPERA AND BALLET

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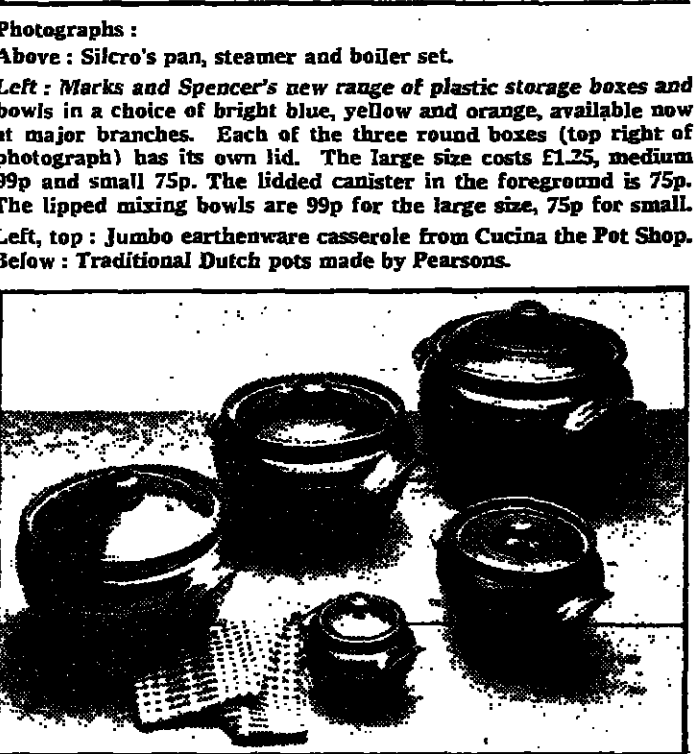
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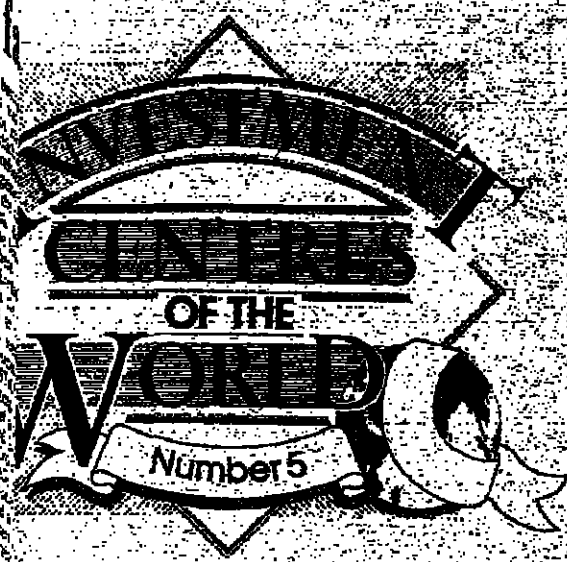
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United Arab Emirates

From rags to riches—for the seven shajhadoms

By Hopkirk

scarcely they counted seven small emirates scattered along the barren coastline in for linking the price of oil to the rate of inflation. Until recently British, few people with the long associations of these seven emirates, the chief supplier of oil to the world, now the al-Qaywayn and Ras al-Khaimah, their needs. But now the joyah—while fewer have moved to the top of the league, providing 21 per cent of the federation's imports against Britain's 12 per cent. The United States has a wealth a head of population that any other country, and has many friends among the world's poorer nations. Twenty-six countries have now opened embassies in the UAE, with others in the queue, while the UAE has 18 ambassadors overseas as well as a permanent representative at the United Nations.

There is a new spirit of détente in the Persian Gulf region today, and the UAE recently patched up its border dispute with Saudi Arabia, thus enabling the "mistake" stretch in the highway through to Europe to be started at last. However, there are still problems to be resolved at home before federation is fully realised. Plural marriage is the EEC is discovering, breeds inevitable tensions. One of these is over the question of money. Until now, Abu Dhabi has financed the whole of the federal budget (which is in total only a fraction of the size of its own), for Dubai and perhaps Sharjah apart, the other emirates are still too poor to contribute. The vexed issue of who should contribute came sud-

denly into the open two days after the federal budget appropriations became known. The official federal newspaper, *Al-Itihad*, bluntly raised the question of whether everyone is pulling his weight. The paper's chief editor declared that moral support for the federation, by its members, was not enough. Those who could afford to had to help to pay for it. Although he did not name anyone, his attack was clearly aimed at Dubai, second richest of the seven. During the budget debate in the National Assembly several members tried to discover whether or not Dubai had paid any contribution, though without success. But it can be seen from Abu Dhabi's own budget appropriations that this year Sheikh Zayed is looking to others to find 10 per cent of the federal budget.

Those who have most to gain from federation with Abu Dhabi are the four poorest emirates, Ras al-Khaimah, Ajman, Umm al-Qaywayn and Fujairah. Although they have not yet given up hope of striking oil, they are among the poorest communities of the region and almost entirely dependent upon Abu Dhabi's millions for their development. At the same time their rulers are anxious to retain, within the context of federation, as much of their authority and autonomy as possible. One thorny question is whether they should derogate their command of their police forces and, in some cases, private armies to integration within a federal command structure. Although this was agreed to last month at a meeting of the seven rulers, it was only in principle, and the UAE may well continue for some

time to support four different armies and two air forces, albeit most of them small. The smaller rulers are anxious to be self-contained in their water and power supply rather than have to depend on a central federal system. The emirate which stands to gain least from federation with its old adversary Abu Dhabi is Dubai, with its oil and entrepot trade revenues ensuring its viability. However, despite the Cassandras who said it would never work, its evident growing pains and the background of traditional hostilities, the United Arab Emirates appears to be holding together well. The club of seven could well one day become the club of eight or even nine. For talk of next-door Qatar and Bahrain joining the UAE has once again been revived. Considering the federation's growing influence in the world, there is surprising ignorance about it even among the well-informed. How many people, for instance, could point to it immediately on a map, let alone name all seven of the emirates?

Price-cutting as world demand falls

by Roger Vielvoye
Energy Correspondent

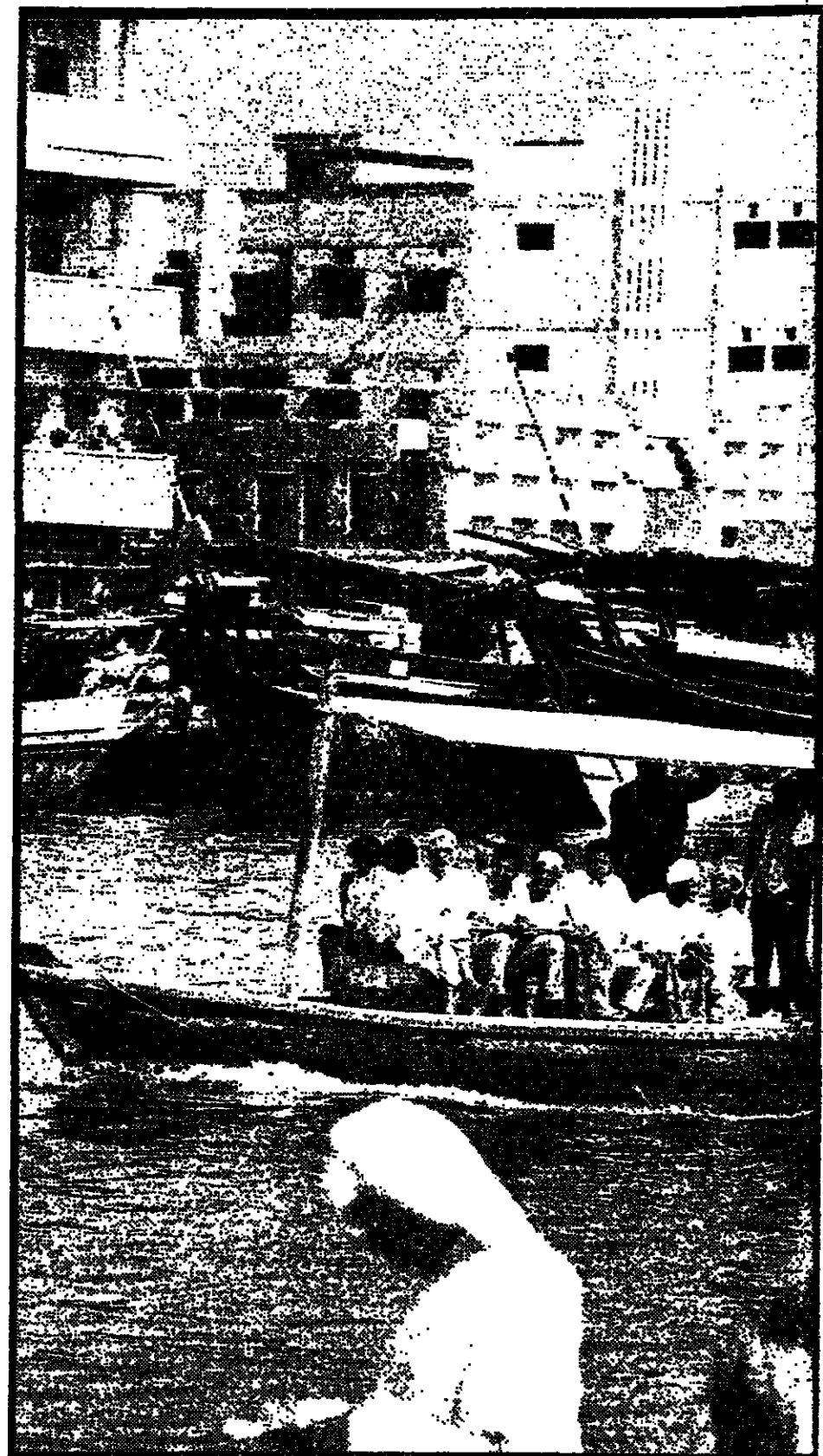
Oil experts in Abu Dhabi are well aware of the problems that the complex system of premiums for high-quality oil can bring. During the boom times when demand for high-quality, low-sulphur-content oil, particularly from Japan and the United States, was outstripping supply, the premium helped to swell the country's oil revenues.

But last year, as world demand for oil began to tail off in the wake of an economic recession, a warm winter and energy conservation measures, the countries with oil prices that were inflated because of the premiums found they were the principal sufferers from surplus of oil.

In Libreville last week the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) set up a commission to sort out the tangled web of quality premiums and other differentials between the prices of oil in different countries. On the surface it seemed a sensible, non-controversial move, but this disguised the very real concern being expressed by experts in the Opec secretariat at the effect of price-cutting through the adjustment of premiums was having. In a strongly worded report it gave warning that price-cutting of this sort could eventually undermine the Opec pricing structure and the organization itself. Abu Dhabi is not alone in adjusting its sulphur premiums to stimulate production. Algeria, Libya and Nigeria all took similar action as they found their production levels falling. Like Abu Dhabi they also found that trimming prices was effective.

Whether the Opec commission will be successful in its attempts to rationalize this complex situation is doubted by some sources within the organization. On two separate occasions in the past six months committees of experts in Vienna, the Opec headquarters, have looked at the situation and failed to find an answer. The Opec position on sulphur premiums has always been rather ambiguous. Official policy is that, since countries like Abu Dhabi set the level of the premium unilaterally, it is their responsibility to adjust it. However, experts find this aspect of policy unacceptable and want sulphur content categorized in the same way as the gravity of the oil.

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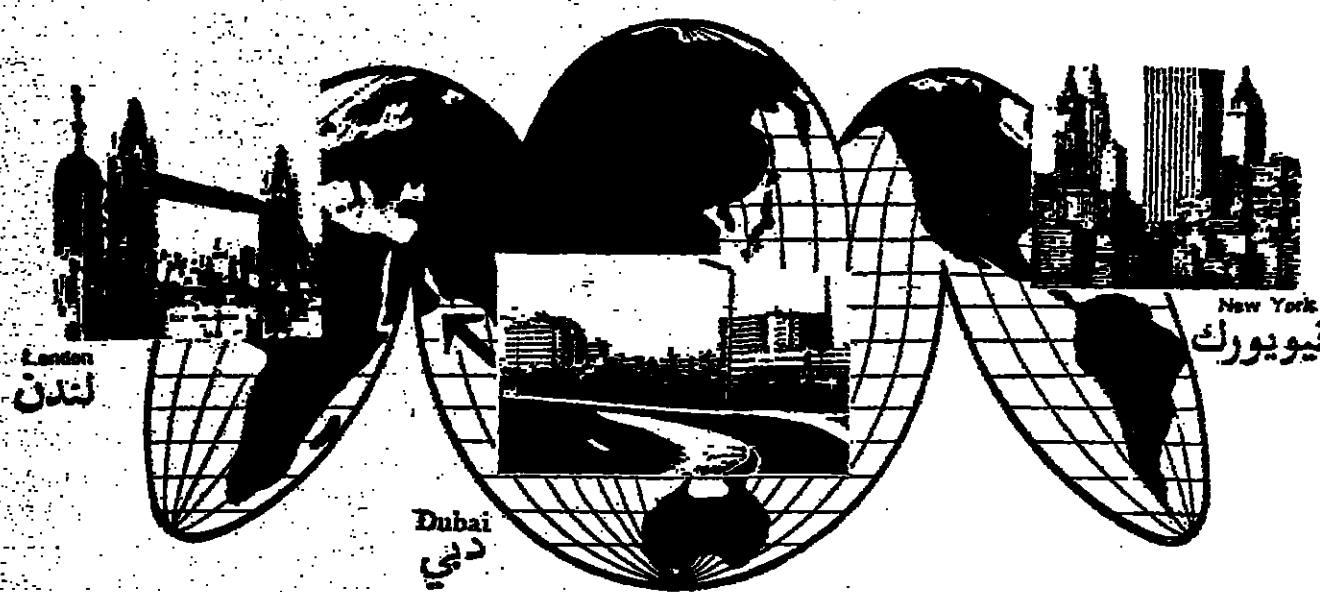


Traditional craft against a background of concrete buildings in busy Dubai harbour.

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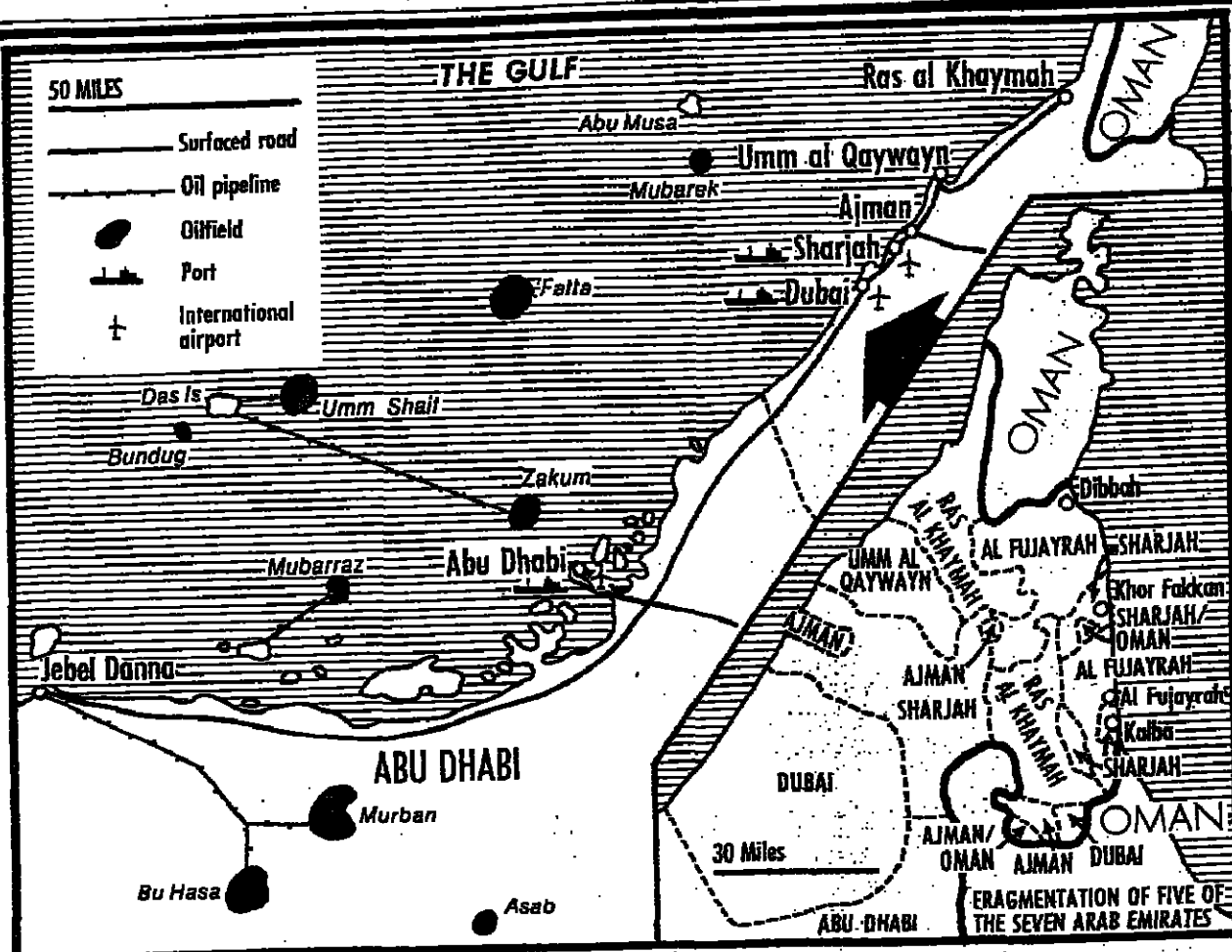
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Boundaries that vanish in the sand

by Peter Hopkirk

Apart from a common language, currency and flag—and a lot of sand—the seven United Arab Emirates are as different as their names are picturesque. They lie scattered across the Musandam Peninsula and northern fringe of the Empty Quarter like a weird jigsaw puzzle, unique in the desert. For instead of the seven pieces one might expect, the map shows many more.

Five of the seven emirates consist of two, three or even four pieces. To travel to another part of a ruler's territory, one must pass through at least one neighbouring emirate. To confuse things even more, there is a small part of neighbouring Oman, which is not a UAE member, at the northern tip of the federation.

The reason for the cartographer's nightmare is that sovereignty was originally based on tribal allegiances rather than frontiers. Thus the outlines of what is now the UAE were often imposed by British political agents endeavouring to resolve tribal wars. There is little on the ground today to indicate where many of these boundaries run, and even the official maps are open to question.

Abu Dhabi is the emirate

which forms the largest piece of the jigsaw, a vast kingdom of sand ruled by Shaikh Zayed, one of the richest men in the world, from a small triangular-shaped island of the same name. Because of its large oil revenue, Abu Dhabi has in a few years progressed from one of the poorest and most backward of the seven shahdoms to by far the richest. With its great wealth and energetic ruler, who is also president of the UAE, it tends to dominate the other six.

Abu Dhabi is the world's richest country with a per capita income more than double that of the United States. It is said to be the only country with more millionaires than graduates, an imbalance that Shaikh Zayed is endeavouring to remedy. Yet only 15 years ago its capital was no more than an impoverished fishing community of mud and palm-frond dwellings, whose inhabitants scratched a living from the sale of dates and from fishing the warm waters of the Gulf.

Things changed slowly at first, for Shaikh Shakhbut, brother of Shaikh Zayed, then ruler, was deeply conservative. He lived humbly and expected the same of his subjects. The one luxury he allowed himself was an air-conditioned room in his bed-chamber, in a land where summer temperatures reach 120° in the shade and humidity can reach 100 per cent.

In 1966, Shaikh Shakhbut was deposed by his family and Shaikh Zayed, for some years governor of the oasis of Al Ain, took over. He has since shown himself to be an extremely progressive ruler as well as a passionate advocate of the need for

No one could describe Abu Dhabi as beautiful, but it has all the excitement of a boom town. Behind his urbane and approachable manner, Shaikh Zayed is a shrewd and formidable leader with a profound understanding of his people and their needs. He grew up in a tough and traditional society in which only the fittest survived. Of his 15 predecessors, five died in assassination, and the other ten died peacefully in their beds while still in power.

He is a firm believer in the benefits of modern bureaucracy, and surrounds himself with a team of civil servants. Abu Dhabi has many federal ministries. In common with all the Gulf states from Kuwait to Oman, the UAE suffers from a dearth of skilled and educated men. To man the federal civil service as well as Abu Dhabi's own bureaucracy, Shaikh Zayed has had to hire an army of expatriates.

It is estimated that up to 80 per cent of Abu Dhabi's population consists of aliens, from both Arab countries and others, including Britain. It would probably be possible to spend a week in Abu Dhabi without meeting a native Abu Dhabi.

To reach neighbouring Dubai, second richest of the seven, one can fly (about 25 minutes) or take the fast but dangerous desert highway (100 minutes). Dubai, which has been called the Hongkong of the Gulf, is totally different in character from its neighbour.

Built astride its colourful dhow-lined creek, once the haunt of pirates, it is a flourishing modern city state, fast taking over the surrounding desert. Even

without its oil, Dubai is extremely prosperous, although it has only a fifth of Abu Dhabi's wealth. Since 1950s, Dubai has enjoyed the monopoly of the extreme hot trade of the lower Gulf. Buying and selling (and smuggling) are Dubai's preoccupations, and oil is looked upon merely as a bonus.

Dubai is ruled by the remarkable Shaikh Rashid, who believes passionately in centralized planning. Shaikh Rashid, a merchant prince if ever one lived, is an equally ardent apostle of laissez-faire, with a constant tempo for regulations and civil servants. In his own emirate (he is also vice-president of the UAE) he has a minimal civil service.

Restrictions on private enterprise are kept to a minimum, a philosophy which appears justified judging from the emirate's obvious prosperity. The shops and stores, which are owned by people from many different countries, offer goods from most countries. No one pays income tax, and super grade petrol costs 22p a gallon. Gin is about £1.20 a bottle for residents. They must buy a driving licence costing £10 which entitles them to purchase 40 bottles of spirits a month.

For all that, there are imperfections. First there is the heat, as everywhere else in the Gulf, which even Arabs find wearing after a long, sticky summer. Then there is inflation, of the classic imported type, which makes a glass of orange juice in the Dubai Intercontinental Hotel cost £1.

Dubai is one of the five fragmented emirates, owning an enclave, or dependency, elsewhere in the federation jigsaw. To reach it, one must pass through the emirates of Sharjah and Ras al Khaymah, or alternatively through the neighbouring country of Oman.

Sharjah is only a few minutes' drive from Dubai and was once the next village up the coast. The precise position of its border with Dubai, like so many others in the region, is uncertain. Sharjah is the most fragmented of the emirates, owning four other territories in different parts of the federation.

Once it was the most prosperous of the seven, but in the 1950s its creek was allowed to silt up and a storm put paid to its harbour, allowing Dubai to take the entrepot trade monopoly.

However, Sharjah recently became an oil producer, and is thus set for an economic revival. Apart from its ambitious plans for self-development, it has an important asset. One of its dependencies lies on the Musandam Peninsula and possesses the only deep-water harbour on the federation's east coast, at Khor Fakkan.

Shipping at Khor Fakkan should save two days for vessels calling there rather than at the federation's two main ports of Mina Rashid and Mina Dayed which lie inside the Gulf. A new lagoon road across the peninsula should be complete later this year, enabling goods unloaded at Khor Fakkan to be taken overland to the other emirates.

Shaikh Sultan, Sharjah's ruler, intends not only to develop Khor Fakkan as a port, but also plans to open

up his east coast territory, with its dramatic mountain backdrop and fine beaches, to tourists. Sharjah town is a small, homely and picturesque community, its beautiful beaches lined with shells of remarkable hues. It has a charming old suk, or native market, where the antiques of the lower Gulf can still be found, although the forgers are already at work.

Those who remember Sharjah as a staging point for the pre-war flying boats of Imperial Airways, will find a good deal that is still recognizable, though not for much longer.

We are still left with the four least-known emirates—Ras al Khaymah, Ajman, Umm al Qaywayn and Al Fujayrah. None of them has yet struck oil, although the prospects for Ras al Khaymah appear promising.

The proposed geological survey of the northern UAE may yield other minerals. In the meantime, the federal budget, as well as Shaikh Zayed's personal generosity, helps carry the four poorest UAE members. However, they have some assets to contribute. Ras al Khaymah has the highest rainfall and most fertile land of all seven emirates. Apart from being the main source of agricultural produce for the UAE, it also has a small but thriving fishing industry. Together these form the basis of its economy, though the discovery of oil would change all that.

Once Ras al Khaymah was a haven for Arab pirates who in the nineteenth century were the terror of British East-Indiamen plying the Gulf. Modern Arab historians, however, view these freedom-fighters protecting their sovereign waters against foreign trespassers and invaders.

The town of Ras al Khaymah was twice, in 1818 and 1819, destroyed by British assault parties in an attempt to protect vessels using the Gulf. Eventually the problem was solved by treaty, which is how Britain's long association with the lower Gulf emirates began.

Ajman is the smallest of the UAE members, with a population of about 5,000. Fishing and dhow-building are almost its only sources of income, and its 300 square miles of surrounding territory are almost entirely owned by a small enclave near the foothills of the Hajar mountains.

Shaikh Ahmed, ruler of Umm al Qaywayn, still hopes to strike oil, and he has recently awarded contracts to four companies for exploration. Fishing is the sole source of income apart from the takings in the casino.

Last, there is Fujairah, ruled by Shaikh Hamad, which comprises two enclaves, both of which lie on the federation's east coast. It is thus separated from the other emirates by the Hajar mountains. There have been reports that uranium has been found there.

So far, because it is cut off from the rest of the UAE by a forbidding mountain barrier, not much of the federation's oil wealth has filtered through to Fujairah, though this should change rapidly when the new road being blasted through the mountains is opened. No oil has yet been found in Fujairah, and mineral prospects apart, the development of the emirate's fisheries appears to be its best hope.

Price-cutting as world demand falls

continued from page 1

Pricing according to the gravity of the oil is more specific. The higher the gravity the greater the value of the oil, a principle that is reflected in the pricing structure. The latest study will decide where the price differentials on high quality oil really reflect the true market value of the crude.

The other aspect of interest to Abu Dhabi which will be considered by the commission is the question of freight premiums, the oil producers' method of ensuring that the price of oil from countries closer to the main industrial markets is roughly

equal to that of supplies carried over longer distances. The decline in tanker freight rates and the reopening of the Suez Canal have made this policy largely ineffective. The commission will probably not start work in earnest until they receive a "world energy model" from the Battelle Memorial Institute, which they hope will provide positive guidance on the relative values of oil.

A report on price differentials is expected at the next meeting of Opec on September 24. At the same meeting the organisation will decide on the new prices to be charged for crude oil after

the nine-month freeze on oil cost increases ends on October 1. A decision has been taken in principle to raise the prices, but so far opinions vary on just how large the increase will be. Many states want to recoup the 25 to 35 per cent erosion of their buying powers by inflation during the nine months of the freeze, but opposing this there is a smaller but influential group that feels the market could not stand a further \$3 a barrel at a time when western economies would just be climbing out of the depths of a prolonged recession.

Buying and selling are the life of Dubai, of which a corner of old town is shown above.

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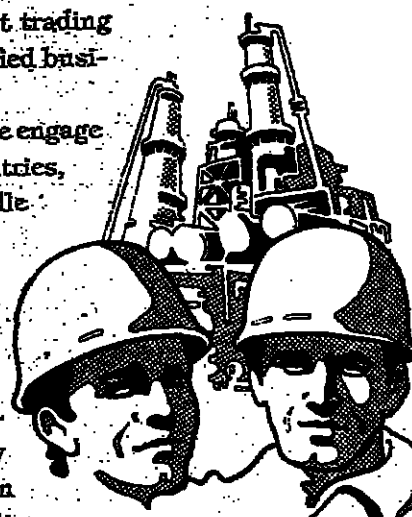
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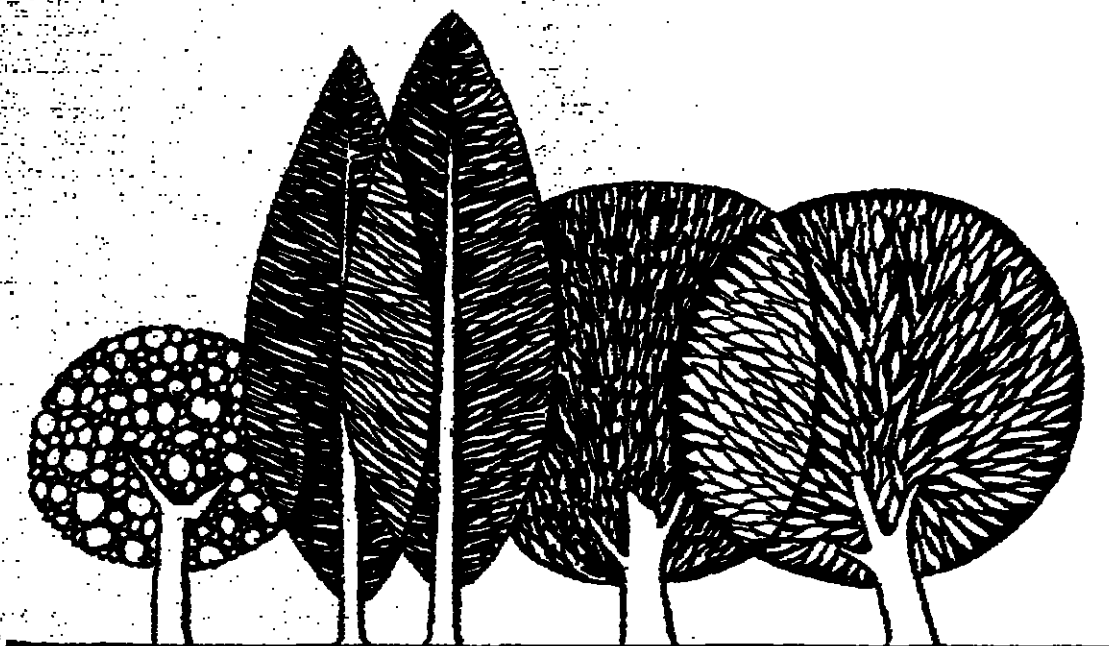
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Despite the harsh climatic conditions, modern science and technology are being used in the United Arab Emirates to establish a number of high yielding agricultural projects which are factually...



...making the desert bloom

THE AGE OLD image of the Arab world consisting of vast areas of arid desert is rapidly becoming a reputation of the past, as funds are allocated to finance the establishment of agriculture as a major industry. The United Arab Emirates, situated on the southern shores of the Arabian Gulf, is fast developing its agricultural industries, and expects to be virtually self-sufficient in food production within a few years.

The technical aspect of arid-zone afforestation and agriculture embraces many difficulties created not only by the natural conditions, but also because previous experience is rare.

The climate is hot and dry from May to October, and relatively mild with small annual rainfall during the winter season. Although prevailing winds blow from the north-west, stronger winds come from the opposite direction, which can expose the roots of young plants, and at other times bury the plants completely. In such arid conditions the soils are often encrusted with gypsum and limestone, and the shifting dunes have frequently proven too active for widespread afforestation. Water supplies are limited, and the quality of the water leaves much to be desired.

While others have claimed to make the desert bloom, none have faced the harsh climatic conditions existing in the United Arab Emirates.

The task is formidable, but science and technology is providing new opportunities for mankind to conquer nature. Intensive research and modern methods are overcoming the herculean problems which have defeated man over the centuries.

The determined efforts being made to plant as much of the land as possible with trees and bushes is paying good dividends. Over 1,700 acres have been planted along the Abu Dhabi-Ain highway, and consideration is now being given to similar projects in other selected areas.

The reasons for afforestation are far from purely aesthetic. The more trees, the less soil erosion and the greater protection from dust storms.

Acacia and Eucalyptus are two of the types of trees that seem to thrive best in the soil and available water conditions, although a total of 14 varieties have been chosen as the basis for the distribution of many hundreds of thousands of seedlings suitable for planned local planting.

Irrigation and careful conservation of the limited water supplies go hand-in-hand. It is feasible to create large expanses of greenery where water is available and the soil suitable. However, ground water supplies are scarce, and must be used with great regard to their conservation.

After consideration, priority has been given to the 'trickle irrigation' system, which works on the principle of delivering water to the foot of each tree through a totally enclosed system which can be controlled to give from 2 to 10 litres per hour.

The system has the advantages of preserving the original ground surface and vegetation, as well as making a substantial saving on water used by overcoming problems of evaporation losses, and reducing the problems created by salt concentration.

Throughout the United Arab Emirates projects are being established to ensure a locally produced food supply for the country's citizens, and with the expectation of establishing a healthy export trade in agricultural produce to the Arab world, and perhaps to European markets.

Ras Al-Khaimah has long been the prime agricultural producing area of the UAE, with rainfall reaching just eight inches in an exceptional year. Today, Ras Al-Khaimah is leading the field in intensive agrarian research. The Agricultural Trials Station at Digdagga is one of the most advanced study units in the UAE, with a total of almost 400 acres of land under intensive experimental cultivation. From humble beginnings in 1955, Digdagga has progressed to a model complex, with its agricultural school acting as a training centre for students from all over the Arab world, as well as from the UAE.



UAE President, His Highness Sheikh Zayed, whose personal interest in afforestation of his country has provided the momentum behind the ambitious projects now in progress.

The original dilemmas of crop selection have been virtually resolved. Animal fodder is provided by the cultivation of alfalfa, producing anything up to a dozen crops a year and up to 70 tons per acre.

Produce now ranges from luxury strawberries to the basic raddish. Notable successes include summer and winter cabbages, cauliflowers, tomatoes, turnips, cucumbers, onions, marrows, aubergines, and many other vegetables. Oranges and lemons thrive, as do grapes, bananas, pawpaws, dates, figs and plantains.

At Mileiha a 300 acres development unit has been established as a model of modern irrigation methods. Scientific but practical, its network of canals serve as a pattern of water husbandry, teaching the local farmer how to eke out his

Yield in tons of some crops grown in controlled-environment greenhouses in Abu Dhabi compared with "good" field-grown yields of same vegetables in the United States.

| Vegetable | Cultivar | Field-grown yield, US, acre a crop | Sadiyat acre yield per crop | Sadiyat crops per year | Total yield acre/yr |
|------------|------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| Broccoli | Hybrid No. 5 | 4.2 | 13.0 | 3 | 39.0 |
| Bush Beans | Green Drop | 3.0 | 4.5 | 4 | 18.4 |
| Cabbage | Express Cross 60 | 12.0 | 23.0 | 3 | 69.0 |
| Cucumber | Fenitance | 12.0 | 70.0 | 3 | 210.0 |
| Tomato | N-65 | 38.0 | 60.0 | 2 | 120.0 |

precious supplies, especially during the inhospitable summer months.

Abu Dhabi's Al-Ain agricultural centre is another important link in the chain of experimental farms and research centres in the UAE. Established in 1967, over 200 acres are used for intensive empirical farming, while the scheme has made an impressive contribution to the battle to roll back the desert. Over 1,200 acres have come within the boundaries of the project, with related village developments.

Dubai's experimental farm at Rawaya opened last autumn. It is designed to attract local Bedouin away from pastoral to settled farming.

Abu Dhabi's Liwa oasis, almost entirely devoted to date-growing, offers potential for vegetables and fruit when the new highway to Habshan is completed, opening up the much needed communications route for marketing.

One of the UAE's most ambitious projects is on the island of Sadiyat, off the coast of Abu Dhabi, where the Abu Dhabi Arid Lands Research Centre (ADALRC) began producing high quality vegetables in 1972. One year later its plastic covered greenhouses had maintained an average production of almost one ton a day from a total of five acres under cover.

Today, half the acreage of the island is covered by 48 air-supported semi-circle cylinders of plastic.

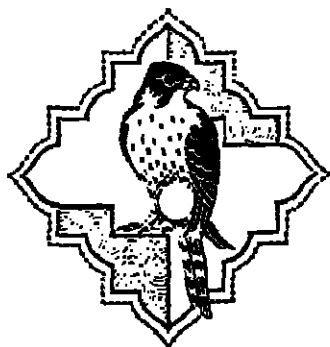
These are devoted to low-growing crops such as cabbage, spinach, and beans. The remainder utilises steel-framed polythene-covered houses, for use with cucumbers and tomatoes which are trained vertically.

Power is supplied by three diesel engines; treated water fed by either overhead spraying, drip feeding or a network of plastic pipes provides the exact amount of nutrient charged liquid for maximum growth; growing temperatures are maintained by regulating the evaporative cooling system.

At Mazaid in the desert some 125 miles from the Abu Dhabi coastline work is about to start on the first commercial horticultural venture in the Gulf.

Fifteen acres of plastic globes will be laid down to provide a controlled environment from which three crops a year of salad vegetables and fruit can be raised.

The systems now being used at Mazaid and Sadiyat are simple, producing startling results, and even more startling potential for the agricultural future of the United Arab Emirates.



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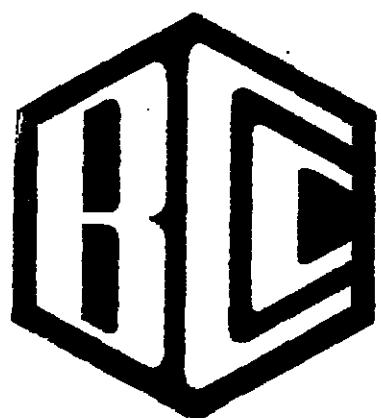
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On this and the facing page Ann Fyfe provides portraits of the seven members of the United Arab Emirates

Abu Dhabi: fast development but at a price

Abu Dhabi, the only major oil producer of the United Arab Emirates, uses its oil revenues to finance not only its own development but, to a large extent, the UAE budget—this year it will provide about 90 per cent of it.

After a spell of looking like a vast untidy building site, the temporary federal capital is beginning to take shape; the main avenues are complete and flowers and shrubs on the roundabouts have made an immense visual improvement despite the bridling reinforcing rods and piles of cement still littering the many construction sites.

Development at this pace has not been without its social and logistical difficulties; the electricity supplies are overstrained and the port was seriously congested for a time last winter. Shaikh Zayed is inevitably less accessible than he was and the bureaucrats from Cairo are having a field day. Hotel rooms are inadequate and hotel prices are even against the background of "imported" inflation are high by any standards.

But it all started with the discovery of oil. Revenue from which brought in 14,000m dirhams in 1965 and last year will bring in slightly less (which will none the less have to cover vastly increased expenditure) this year. Daily average onshore production rose by 15 per cent last year to 925,000 barrels from the three fields operated by Abu Dhabi Petroleum Company, which has a 40 per cent foreign stake. Offshore, on the other hand, output by Abu Dhabi Marine Areas, also with a foreign holding of about 40 per cent, declined by 9 per cent to 461,615 barrels from 506,000 in 1974. The exploration programmes are far from finished, however.

Under the terms of a 60 per cent to 40 per cent participation agreement reached last autumn, the companies are bound to buy back from the state oil company, in addition to their own 40 per cent, a further 40 per cent of total output, putting 80 per cent in all at their disposal. The original buy-back rate of 94.8 per cent of posted price has been lowered several times since the agreement was made and, during the recent oil glut, was further reduced by the removal of the low-sulphur premium. ADNOC, the state oil company, encountered difficulties in marketing its own 20 per cent of output but has now reformed its credit and other marketing policies and is hoping for more direct buyers.

At the time of the agreement, it was assumed that the state's participation would soon rise to 100 per cent, as the oil minister was demanding; at the time, however, thinking has swung round to the retention of a foreign stake in the oil industry until the serious shortage of local managerial and technical skills has been overcome—a very long-term affair.

Exchanges of recriminations characterized state-company relations for a while last winter, but both production and the general atmosphere are now getting back to normal.

Apart from downstream oil operations which means, in effect, the small refinery which starts operations on June 21, the state-owned oil company is far from finished, however. The recent acquisition of two large tankers and a joint-venture refinery in Pakistan, oil and industry officials are excited about the size of Abu Dhabi's gas reserves—larger than Algeria's and possibly the largest outside the Soviet Union. On Deira island, a 400m, two million tons a year LNG plant is due for completion at the end of 1976 to process gas from the offshore fields for export to Japan, while work has started on the construction of LFG plants at each of the three onshore fields.

will use ethane and methane, after the added nutrients to process and the fertilizer industry, which will eventually account for the onshore natural gas reserves. Plans for the petrochemical plant are expected to be announced as soon as the contract for the three onshore LFG plants is awarded.

Stress on existing utilities is already heavy and will have to be relieved, particularly by increasing the electricity generating capacity, before the new industrial areas can service their projects. Purchases of new equipment and extra recruitment have enabled the congested charge at Port Zayed to be lifted and, of course, the expansion of the port continues. A new airport is to be built near Mafraq and the road and housing construction programme continues.

A small steel plant to produce steel bars is under construction as part of a joint venture with Pakistan and a cement plant is being built in al-Ain. In addition ADNOC and C. Itoh of Japan are building a PVC pipes factory in Abu Dhabi and industrial diversification can be expected to continue to concentrate on the construction materials sector. The production of foodstuffs is growing in importance, however, as the cost of imported food rises, and apart from a 200 tons a day flour mill under construction in Abu Dhabi, agricultural schemes at al-Ain and on Saadiyat Island, where scientists from Arizona University have been experimenting after the island with plastic mulch, added nutrients to water supply, are all bringing quantities of fruit and vegetables to the local market, demand for them is growing.

Al-Ain is, in fact, one of the nicest things about Abu Dhabi. Green and cool, it is less than 100 miles from the oasis oases stream of weekend visitors from Abu Dhabi and I. The road to al-Ain has afforded and although town itself has been formed by low-cost housing schemes and road construction, a cluster of small villages, beyond, extends through Buraimi into territory, sport ruined fountains and ancient gardens, now in disrepair, carpeted with poshards populated by herds of donkeys.

Shaikh Zayed firm popularity as Governor al-Ain—and how the construction of the town far from those days. The town is surrounded in his vast Manhal Palace by formidable advisers and security forces, carefully trained Europeans, to give their instincts know that security lies not in the general of Shaikh traditionally removed by other shaikhs excluded by the guards that process in itself, less foreign access to society than is sudden imposition of a vane blanket security, vane designed for people in other circumstances.

Two industrial estates planned

In Abu Dhabi itself, existing industries—really just the small LFG plant under construction—are concentrated on the island but on the mainland beyond the Maqra Bridge. Two larger industrial estates are planned at Masafa near the major Mafraq crossroads to Dubai, al-Ain and Tarik and, further away, at Jebel Dhanna on the coast, where ADNOC already has an export terminal. Jebel Dhanna will accommodate the larger industrial, including the petrochemical plant which

Dubai: oil will not wrest entrepôt status

Not content with its position as the oldest established city and commercial centre of the United Arab Emirates, Dubai is fast discarding such landmarks and areas of traditional architecture as remain. Even the Creek, which has long distinguished Dubai visually from its neighbours, is shrinking by the day under reclamation plans to make room for multi-storey car parks and a Sheraton hotel.

To the European eye the wind-towers and the Creek gave Dubai its charm; but to the planners on the ground, the conservation of the old is the same as prolonging a less affluent era. With the increase in wealth of the past two years or so, a slight shift of activity from the trading sector to construction is discernible, but basically the character of Dubai still derives from the large old-established merchant houses whose scions include men like Mahdi al-Tajer, the celebrated UAE ambassador to London, and Isa Gurg who was recently awarded the Danish Export Trade Prize by the Danish Foreign Minister—the first Gulf national to receive it.

Port Rashid retains its position at the centre of Dubai life—a position which will be reinforced by the huge trade centre now under construction in the port zone. Oil is thus a new source of income and not the basis of Dubai's growth.

In its capacity as the financial capital of the UAE, Dubai has 28 banks operating, extending from the internationally known majors such as FIFM National Citibank and SBME to small, locally incorporated banks with assets of less than 100m dirhams. Abu Dhabi, by comparison, has only 16 banks. One of the aims of the two-year ban on new foreign banks, imposed by the UAE Currency Board earlier this year, was to give the local banks a chance to compete for business; and there is evidence that some of the main merchant houses not yet in banking are considering the move. Merchant banks, investment advisers and brokers are still fairly thin on the ground but their number is certain to grow this year.

In June 1974, the latest date for which statistics are available, banks in the Dubai sector had extended credit of 1,800m dirhams compared with 1,100m dirhams 12 months previously, of which 61 per cent was for trading activities and 13.4 per cent for construction. Compared with the position in December 1973, however, these figures indicate the beginning of a new trend; for at that date, trade accounted for nearly 67 per cent of all loans and construction for only 12.9 per cent.

None the less, Port Rashid serves all the northern emirates and handles some of Abu Dhabi's imports as well. Last year 2,500,000 tons of merchandise were handled—an increase of nearly a million on the year before. Imports doubled in value from 2,300m dirhams in 1973 to 4,800m dirhams in 1974, but in volume the increase was not of the same order—from 1,900 million kilograms to 2,900 million kilograms, and thereby hangs the tale that is on everyone's lips; imported inflation.

The cost of food went up cruelly last year and the price of universal complaint, but the situation is little better in many other consumer goods and worse as far as housing is concerned, not only because of cost of building materials but also the pressure on existing accommodation by the new wave of companies opening offices.

One school of thought holds that consumption of transport equipment, machinery and consumer goods—the largest items in last year's import figures—is nearing saturation and that the 1975 figures will show nothing like the same rate of increase; if this is so, then more than one local merchant is left with substantial stocks on his hands. Others claim that building up stocks at this juncture and at current prices is sound commercial policy.

The price of a standard three-bedroomed flat has approximately doubled since the end of 1971, and Shaikh Rashid's new 200m dirhams property development fund, by which citizens of limited means are encouraged to apply for loans at 1 per cent interest to develop their land commercially, is a measure of his concern at the situation.

Two areas of land, one in Dubai and one in Deira, have been earmarked for allocation to the beneficiaries under the scheme who are not landowners. This is the final blow for the conservationists; but the people who most want to see the end of the old houses are the people now living in them.

Profound structural changes in Dubai's physiognomy will follow from the 33-storey trade centre, housing a 350-room hotel, conference centre and office residential and leisure accommodation, now being built by Bernard Sunley at a cost of about \$60m. Designed by John R. Martin and sited by the port near the main highway to Abu Dhabi, the centre will wrest the commercial nub of Dubai away from Deira, where it now resides.

Another focal point—the familiar seaward end of the Creek with its rearing shows, already giving way to car parks and hotels—is about to shift completely when work starts on a number of tourist projects at the unused inner reaches, near the country club. Here we shall shortly see two man-made islands housing sports arenas, hotels, leisure and marine centres and so on.

Work continues on the \$91m dry dock, tunnel under the Creek, which is nearly complete, the new bridge and the extension of the port from its present 15 to a planned 47 berths. Regularly, there comes a moment when observers stop and say: "That must be the end; there's nothing else to build." They said it when the port was commissioned, when the contract for the dry dock was signed and, most recently, when the trade centre was announced.

Then, with unhesitating glee, Shaikh Rashid pulls another ace from his sleeve. Rumour has it that when this current phase is complete, an industrial decentralization move is planned, under which certain industrial facilities will move out of town to an industrial estate at Jebel Ali like the one planned for Jebel Dhanna in Abu Dhabi. Then there is a major new hospital in Deira on the drawing board, and so it goes on.

Oil exports, which began in 1969, are now hovering about 242,000 barrels a day from the two offshore fields now on stream: Fateh and South West Fateh. Dubai Petroleum Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Cockfield Oil, operates the fields on behalf of concession holders CEF and Hispanoil, with 25 per cent each; Deutsche Erdöl, a subsidiary of Texaco, with 10 per cent; Dubai Sum Oil and Delfee, a subsidiary of Wintershall, with 5 per cent each; and DPC itself, which retains a 30 per cent interest.

Secondary recovery methods, gas lift and water injection, are being introduced in both fields and exploration and development continue both by DPC and by two other concerns to whom concessions were recently granted. Gas from the Fateh field will feed the \$120m liquefied petroleum gas plant under construction by Summingdale Oils of Canada.

The new plant will provide the local community with 80 million cubic feet a day of dry gas for domestic and commercial use. On top of this up to a million tons a year of natural gas liquids will be available for export.

Dubai hopes to make the best use possible of all the associated gas that is being wastefully flared off, simply because there is no way of using the fuel.

First supplies of gas will be fed into a new 60 megawatt power station and a half million tons a year cement plant, being built by Cosmin, a subsidiary of Wintershall. Gas would also provide the basic fuel for a joint venture steel miller plant, using imported sponge iron, under discussion with the Indian Government. There are also plans to use the gas as the feedstock for a urea plant.

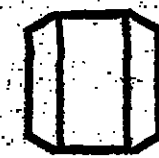
Outside the oil sector industry is still largely confined in the private sector. Is Dubai saturated with merchandise and profit? No, it is not, for its port status is not going allowed to decline and the oil and industrial sectors are in their infancy the merchants are stocked temporarily crucial, in Dubai, the always something around the corner, like feasibility study for a 150m/150,000 tons aluminium smelter, carried out by E. Smelter Constructors Brestford.

New power station

First supplies of gas will be fed into a new 60 megawatt power station and a half million tons a year cement plant, being built by Cosmin, a subsidiary of Wintershall. Gas would also provide the basic fuel for a joint venture steel miller plant, using imported sponge iron, under discussion with the Indian Government. There are also plans to use the gas as the feedstock for a urea plant.

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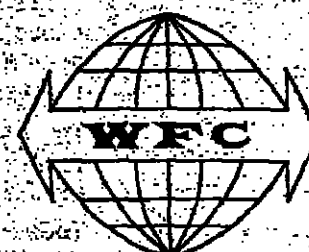
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Sharjah: moving rapidly to modernize the town

joined the ranks of emigrants less than a year ago. Sharjah is moving at speed to modernize the town, improve its roads and attract new residents. As a result of the construction drive, the town is at present like a building site, but in the future it will be a modern city.

Sharjah is a unique town, having a university degree in four languages, including English. He is keen to promote his emirate not only as an industrial and financial centre in itself but as a convenient base for companies operating in the Gulf as a whole.

The business climate for the foreign investor in the private sector is encouraging. Already the first area of the planned industrial estate has been taken up and 80 per cent of the second area is reserved; one of the town quarters is to be developed as a financial nucleus in which banks, insurance companies and so on will be concentrated. There are now 22 banks open or planning to open in Sharjah; 100 already have branches in Khor Fakkan, on the east coast.

But outside the growing industrial sector, much attention is focused on the fisheries. Work has started on an ice factory and cold storage plant in Sharjah which will produce 50 tons of ice a day, and the construction of a fishmeal plant will begin later this year. The British White Fish Authority has been commissioned to buy for Sharjah two secondhand vessels and to design a vessel specifically for the area. Modern facilities are subsequently to be extended to the fishing communities on the east coast.

On the east coast there are plans for a number of hotels and a small airport for the tourist trade. Khor Fakkan, a calm fishing village looking on to the Indian Ocean, draws campers and others escaping from the cities at the weekends, but until the road from Sharjah is completed the village remains rather difficult to reach.

When the road is finished, however, Khor Fakkan will change. For one thing, a deep water port is to be built there, able to avoid the congestion of the Gulf ports, and for another, a number of villas and a number of hotels are to be built. The creek at Kalbaha, too, is to be dredged.

In Sharjah town there are plans for a lagoon for leisure, sports and as many as 12 international-class hotels. At present there are only the Sharjah Carlton and the Sheba, but work has started on others. A 130-room floating hotel, the Royal Marina, opens in the autumn. A landscaped area, to be called Garden City, will provide villas and amenities for residents and tourists.



Sharjah is at an early stage of an extensive programme of development.

Sharjah seems bent on becoming a tourist centre. Tourism in this part of the world tends to mean week-end jaunts, but Sharjah envisages parties of tourists stopping in the emirate as part of a tour to Africa or the Far East, or using Sharjah as a base from which to visit the other emirates.

The impression of Sharjah is one of intense activity and mile upon mile of scaffolding. In the hot too distant future there should be more provision for the tourist; there is already plenty to see and much scenic variety inland. For the businessman the development of Sharjah is at an early stage of an extensive programme.

man, Al Fujayrah, Ras al Khaymah, Umm al Qaywayn

Shared enthusiasm for building houses, roads and schools

its great diversity of life and population, the non-industrial non-oil emirates have a common enthusiasm for the building of houses, roads and schools. In Khaymah, the northernmost emirate, is largely agricultural and has a larger population than the other three, which depend on fishing. It has the oldest ruler, emir Shaikh Rashid, Al Fujayrah the young London-educated Hamad. Finally there is Umm al Qaywayn. It is a semi-arid area with a social change is most pronounced.

One of the main vehicles of change are the women's clubs — women in the shajidoms do not retire behind the veil. The clubs (which are still the preserve of the elite) are dedicated to health and child education. Tourism and the increase in the pace of life, and the prosperity will bring help to the migration of the younger generation to the search of office jobs in burgeoning ministries.

At Khaymah, "the and with the tent", the of the four, with a

population of about 75,000, family will have a number of goats which graze without supervision and thus consume a little of what they ought to eat and lots of what they should not. Much of the land is being made, however, as well as seeds, fertilizers and insecticides are sold at half of cost and loans are arranged for the purchase of water pumps and modern equipment, and there is an awareness of the potential for any local food production in these expensive times.

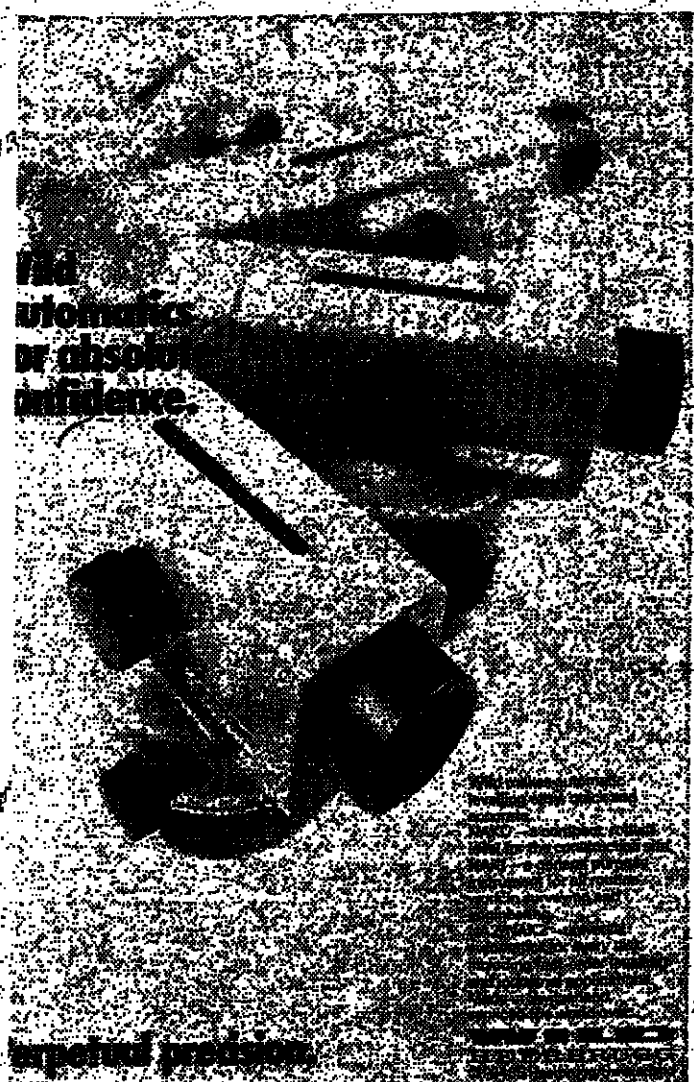
The ancient date gardens, often neglected, conceal innumerable ruined fortifications and more than one archaeological site. Until the early nineteenth century, when the British destroyed several forts and installations during the campaigns against pirates, Ras al Khaymah was the site of one of the major ports on the Gulf. Historic Jufar, which had been in continuous use since ancient times. The British archaeologist Beatrice de Cardi came to the emirate in the late 1960s and described Ras al Khaymah's distinctive Jufar ware pottery, which has a cream base with superimposed red linear designs and is available plentifully on the many sites.

Shaikh Saqr is well aware of the tourist attractions of the emirate, both the his-

toric sites (he insists there is a castle called Zaba in the mountains where the Queen of Sheba lived) and the mountain scenery. Easy to reach by Tarmac road from Dubai, Ras al Khaymah has a casino and is planning to open a second international-class hotel.

Apart from tourism, however, development of a 160m berth deep-water port and an international airport is under way. Ras al Khaymah has a 700-ton-a-day cement plant about to start operating and a pipe-rolling plant belonging to McDermott, the oil industry suppliers in Dubai. A steel re-casting factory is about to open and a feasibility study is in hand for a fishmeal plant.

These industrial developments are overshadowed by oil exploration programmes common to all four emirates. In Ras al Khaymah, Norsk Hydro and Vitol of Holland have finished seismic testing off and on shore respectively and the latter starts drilling this summer. In Umm al Qaywayn the United Refining Group, Canadian Superior, Kawanees and Zapata, in Fujayrah Reserve Gas and Oil and in Ajman United Refining are exploring.



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Introduction

We are pleased to introduce to you Akai's brand-new GX-270D stereo tape deck. It represents the first in a new series of reel-to-reel decks with 3mm aluminum front panels designed especially to appeal to the serious amateur or semi-professional audiophile. This is by far the largest market for quality stereo components.

You can assure potential customers for the GX-270D that, feature-by-feature, it compares favourably with most high-priced professional units. In other words, its cost-performance is much superior to similar models on the market.

Serious audiophiles are obviously interested in the best recording fidelity. Wow and flutter are anathema to them. GX-270D's direct-drive, AC servo capstan drive and impedance roller all work together to reduce wow and flutter to the barest minimum.

You can rest assured that we will give you every possible assistance in your sales efforts on behalf of this product.

Main Features

Auto-reverse (with sensing tape) for playback allows many hours of uninterrupted listening pleasure.

Advanced 3-head system incorporating Akai's exclusive focused field GX heads for forward playback, reverse playback, and combination record/erase assures excellent frequency response and long-lasting new-machine performance.

3-motor drive system with AC servo motor for direct capstan drive and 2 eddy current motors for take-up supply reel drive guarantees constant speed with vast improvement in wow and flutter.

Easy-to-use feather-touch controls.

Separate volume controls for microphone and line inputs assure foolproof mix/line mixing.

Peak level indicator lamp warns user when input volume is too high, enabling the operator to professionally adjust recording level.

Impedance roller further reduces wow and flutter.

TAPE/SOURCE monitoring switch for dual monitoring during recording assures flawless results.

Remote Control of all operating functions as well as absence recording can be accomplished with optional accessory remote control unit RC-17.

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Focus

Research by Susan Morgan

General

The UAE federation was proclaimed as an independent state on December 2, 1971. It has seven members—Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Dubai, Fujairah, Ras al Khaimah, Sharjah and Umm al Qaywayn which lie along the Trucial coast (formerly called the Pirate Coast). Ras al Khaimah joined in February 1972, encouraged by the seizure of two islands by Iran in November and the abortive coup d'état in neighbouring Sharjah, in January.

The federation was created to coordinate the economic development, defence and security policies of the former British-controlled Trucial States. It has a Supreme Council at its head, made up of the rulers of the seven states, and is governed by a president, currently Shaikh Zayed of Abu Dhabi, and a vice-president, Shaikh Rashid of Dubai. They appoint a Council of Ministers dealing mainly with drafting federal legislation and the federal budget. Draft legislation is submitted to a Federal National Council.

The UAE covers 30,000 miles, and is dominated by Abu Dhabi (26,000 miles), by far the largest and richest of the emirates. Dubai is 1,500 square miles. The population is concentrated in the rapidly growing coastal towns: 120,000 live in Abu Dhabi, about 100,000 in Dubai, 80,000 in Sharjah and 55,000 in Ras al Khaimah. The population of the three other emirates is estimated at fewer than 20,000, and the total population of the UAE is estimated at about 370,000.

In addition to the native population there are many workers from other Arab countries, Africa, India, Pakistan and Iran. The UAE became the eighteenth member of the Arab League on December 6, 1971. Three days later, it became the 132nd member of the United Nations.

Government revenue and expenditure (Bahraini dinars)

| Year | Revenue | Expenditure | Transfer to, capital reserve | Surplus revenue |
|------|-------------|-------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1968 | 55,442,686 | 59,335,030 | — | (3,892,344) |
| 1969 | 58,088,108 | 62,035,981 | — | (13,947,873) |
| 1970 | 85,608,790 | 72,008,022 | — | 13,600,768 |
| 1971 | 165,128,834 | 110,369,294 | 22,886,471 | 31,873,069 |
| 1972 | 218,080,129 | 173,563,623 | 37,178,606 | 7,337,900 |
| 1973 | 421,163,091 | 339,140,222 | 21,451,500 | 60,571,369 |

Figures in brackets signify deficits

The oil operating companies in Abu Dhabi are Abu Dhabi Petroleum Company (ADPC) and Abu Dhabi Marine Areas (ADMA); in both of these the state possesses a 60 per cent stake operated by Abu Dhabi National Oil Company.

In the case of ADPC, the other 40 per cent is jointly owned by BP, Shell, Compagnie Française des Pétroles, the Near East Development Company and the Investment Research Company. Foreign shareholders in ADMA are BP (66.6 per cent) and Compagnie Française des Pétroles (33.3 per cent).

There are three offshore oilfields in Abu Dhabi—Bab, which produced 40,200 barrels in 1973 from 22 wells; Asab, 1,500,000 barrels from 21 wells in 1973, and by far the largest, Bu Hasa—248m barrels in the same year. Bab and Bu Hasa have their own degassing stations from where crude is brought to the tanker terminal at Jebel Dhanna.

Three offshore fields are also operated by ADMA: Umm al Shaif, which had an average daily output of 202,167 barrels from 33 wells in 1973, Zakem with 305,116 a day the same year, and Al Bundaa which is not yet in production. Abu Dhabi Oil Company (Japan) was granted a concession by ADMA.

Number of tankers loaded

| | Abu Dhabi | Sharjah | Dubai | Umm al Qaywayn | Fujairah | Ajman | Ras al Khaimah | Total |
|------|-----------|---------|-------|----------------|----------|-------|----------------|-------|
| 1962 | — | — | 22 | — | — | — | — | 22 |
| 1963 | — | — | 67 | — | — | — | — | 67 |
| 1964 | 168 | — | 81 | — | — | — | — | 249 |
| 1965 | 256 | — | 110 | — | — | — | — | 366 |
| 1966 | 276 | — | 135 | — | — | — | — | 411 |
| 1967 | 257 | — | 175 | — | — | — | — | 432 |
| 1968 | 302 | — | 217 | — | — | — | — | 519 |
| 1969 | 344 | — | 219 | — | — | — | — | 563 |
| 1970 | 395 | — | 254 | — | — | — | — | 649 |
| 1971 | 478 | — | 266 | — | — | — | — | 744 |
| 1972 | 472 | — | 262 | — | — | — | — | 734 |
| 1973 | 543 | — | 287 | — | — | — | — | 835 |

Includes five tankers for Abu Dhabi Oil Company
Source: Abu Dhabi Petroleum Company and Abu Dhabi Marine Areas.

first six months, 1974

| | Abu Dhabi | Sharjah | Dubai | Umm al Qaywayn | Fujairah | Ajman | Ras al Khaimah | Total |
|-----|-----------|---------|-------|----------------|----------|-------|----------------|-------|
| 325 | 156 | 6 | 487 | — | — | — | — | — |

to ship oil from the offshore fields (62,500,000 tons compared with 50,400,000 in 1972); production increased by a further 8.8 per cent in 1974—an average of 1,400,000 barrels a day.

Oil production in Abu Dhabi increased by 24 per cent in 1973 over 1972

Dubai: Oil production 1973-85

| | Barrels a day (millions) | Available for export: barrels a year (millions) | Take per barrel (US\$) | Oil export revenue (\$m) |
|-------|--------------------------|---|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1973 | 0.223 | 81 | 1.67 | 136 |
| 1974e | 0.240 | 88 | 8.55 | 749 |
| 1975e | 0.250 | 91 | 8.25 | 753 |
| 1976e | 0.260 | 95 | 6.75 | 641 |
| 1977e | 0.300 | 110 | 6.00 | 678 |
| 1985e | 0.340 | 124 | 9.00 | 1,117 |

e: estimated

The United Arab Emirates has two criteria for giving aid: first the development of the Arab world and secondly, the needs of the rest of the Third World. The UAE is known for its generosity in providing this aid, which in 1974 amounted to 15 per cent of the gross national product. Loans and aid of some \$700m were disbursed.

This year, despite economic difficulties largely because of severe cuts in oil output of crude oil, aid commitments are already estimated to have reached \$1,615m—35 per cent of GNP. It is possible that, given the less favourable economic situation (largely because of severe cuts in oil output of crude oil), aid commitments are already estimated to have reached \$1,615m—35 per cent of GNP.

From this concept has grown the proposed Arab-African Fund administered by the Arab League with an initial capital of £165m to which the UAE contributes substantially. The UAE Bank was created with a capital of more than \$50m, entirely subscribed by the UAE. It provides loans to companies, institutions and individuals and encourages the development of trade, agriculture and industry.

The Abu Dhabi Investment Board is the medium through which investments are made in industrialised countries. The criterion for such investments is that they should provide a satisfactory return on capital. Other economic ventures consist of joint ventures whereby western technology may be harnessed with Arab money to the mutual benefit of both parties concerned.

Some recent aid projects include the Abu Dhabi refinery, the Abu Dhabi oil refinery being built on an island near the town of

Efforts are being made to diversify the economic base and establish secondary industries, most of which are oil-based, to complement the export of crude oil with petrochemical and refined petroleum products. Such exports also offer some protection against fluctuations in the demand for and price of crude oil, from which Abu Dhabi suffered earlier this year. Not only are oil-based industries being set up throughout the emirates but a number of projects based on gas are also being developed.

Apart from these industries based on raw materials, the only other notable expansion is in the construction and cement industries, the former because of widespread public service projects and the latter because of plentiful raw materials. There are hopes of mineral-based industries, but most of the emirates have not been geologically surveyed.

Current projects include: a new oil refinery in Abu Dhabi and the nationalization of the petroleum distribution network. A \$50m oil refinery being built on an island near the town of

Oil

Subsequently, production has begun to rise again, mainly due to the 55 cents a barrel cut in the price of crude announced on March 1 (cancelling both the 40 cents a barrel premium for low sulphur content plus a levy for gravity of 15 cents. This has already had an effect and the level of production rose to 945,000 barrels a day for the first 18 days of March.

Dubai is the second major oil exporter and the Dubai Petroleum Company, a subsidiary of Continental Oil, is the sole producer. Its partners are Compagnie Française des Pétroles, Hispanoil, Deutsche Texaco, Dubai Sun Oil and Deirze. There are three storage tanks standing on the seabed, each with a storage capacity of 500,000 barrels and loading facilities direct on to the tankers. Although production in 1974 was set back by a fire in late 1973, production still remained at 241,530 barrels a day. Production this year is expected to reach 300,000 barrels a day.

e: estimated

Abu Dhabi: Oil production 1973-85

| | Barrels a day (millions) | Domestic demand: barrels a year (millions) | Take per barrel (US\$) | Oil export revenue (\$m) |
|-------|--------------------------|--|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1973 | 1.288 | 473 | 1.85e | 890 |
| 1974e | 1.680 | 584 | 8.70 | 5,08e |
| 1975e | 2.000 | 730 | 8.35 | 6,09e |
| 1976e | 2.500 | 913 | 6.75 | 6,16e |
| 1980e | 4.500 | 1,643 | 8.00 | 13,14e |
| 1985e | 5.500 | 2,008 | 9.10 | 18,26e |

e: estimated

the Fateh field (6 mile shore) and the South Fateh. Exploratory drilling in Dubai, so far, the main oil producing fields are third field of Rashid.

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Investment

The UAE Bank was created with a capital of more than \$50m, entirely subscribed by the UAE. It provides loans to companies, institutions and individuals and encourages the development of trade, agriculture and industry.

The Abu Dhabi Investment Board is the medium through which investments are made in industrialised countries. The criterion for such investments is that they should provide a satisfactory return on capital. Other economic ventures consist of joint ventures whereby western technology may be harnessed with Arab money to the mutual benefit of both parties concerned.

Some recent aid projects include the Abu Dhabi refinery, the Abu Dhabi oil refinery being built on an island near the town of

Efforts are being made to diversify the economic base and establish secondary industries, most of which are oil-based, to complement the export of crude oil with petrochemical and refined petroleum products. Such exports also offer some protection against fluctuations in the demand for and price of crude oil, from which Abu Dhabi suffered earlier this year. Not only are oil-based industries being set up throughout the emirates but a number of projects based on gas are also being developed.

Government revenue and expenditure (Bahraini dinars)

| Year | Revenue | Expend |
|------|---------|--------|
|------|---------|--------|

Focus

Trade

has long been the main source of the United Kingdom's supply of its imports. Up to last year, the United Kingdom's imports from the United Arab Emirates were valued at £58.4m. This figure included a wide range of goods, including oil, which accounted for 42.5 per cent of the total. The United Kingdom's imports from the United Arab Emirates are expected to rise to £65m in 1975, a 13.8 per cent increase on 1974.

that traditional links are no longer enough and many of the United Kingdom's suppliers are now looking for new markets. The United Arab Emirates, with its large oil reserves and its strategic position in the Gulf, is one of the most attractive markets for the United Kingdom's exporters. The United Kingdom's exports to the United Arab Emirates were valued at £10.8m in 1974, a 10.8 per cent increase on 1973. The United Kingdom's exports to the United Arab Emirates are expected to rise to £12.5m in 1975, a 15.7 per cent increase on 1974.

Dubai's trade, 1972 and 1973 (millions of dirhams)

| | Imports | | Exports | |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------|---------|--------|
| | 1972 | 1973 | 1972 | 1973 |
| Machinery | 249.80 | 400.30 | 7.36 | 9.02 |
| Clothing | 215.20 | 388.60 | 10.84 | 20.84 |
| Household goods | 274.10 | 345.70 | 57.67 | 78.47 |
| Construction materials | 153.00 | 326.40 | 11.69 | 23.91 |
| Food products | 198.80 | 282.80 | 75.30 | 66.17 |
| Oil field materials | 185.30 | 272.80 | 4.71 | 5.88 |
| Oil | 84.30 | 121.30 | 0.09 | 0.39 |
| Electric appliances | 66.80 | 98.30 | 3.57 | 3.83 |
| Medicines and chemical products | 16.00 | 30.80 | 0.47 | 0.15 |
| Cosmetics | 12.80 | 20.70 | 0.44 | 1.08 |
| Wine and spirits | 14.80 | 12.40 | 5.43 | 9.37 |
| Office goods | 11.10 | 18.50 | 0.24 | 0.14 |
| Photographic articles | 7.80 | 3.80 | 0.17 | 0.17 |
| Arms and munitions | 4.80 | 9.50 | 1.33 | 3.16 |
| Total | 1,474.40 | 2,340.70 | 179.11 | 222.38 |

Dubai's imports by country

| | Jan 1974 | Feb 1974 | Mar 1974 | Apr 1974 | May 1974 | Jun 1974 | Jul 1974 | Aug 1974 | Sep 1974 | Oct 1974 | Nov 1974 | Dec 1974 | Total |
|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Japan | 1 | 678.56 | 1 | 528.6 | 1 | 308.2 | 2 | 181.7 | | | | | 1,696.56 |
| USA | 2 | 407.10 | 2 | 328.7 | 2 | 200.5 | 3 | 127.4 | | | | | 1,063.70 |
| UK | 3 | 376.88 | 3 | 280.8 | 3 | 191.3 | 1 | 188.5 | | | | | 937.46 |
| Iran | 4 | 164.75 | 7 | 81.75 | 18 | 14.0 | 13 | 19.8 | | | | | 280.33 |
| W. Germany | 5 | 154.4 | 6 | 85.98 | 9 | 43.3 | 6 | 38.3 | | | | | 327.96 |
| Kuwait | 6 | 125.8 | 11 | 58.3 | 20 | 12.1 | 26 | 8.9 | | | | | 224.19 |
| China | 7 | 121.7 | 8 | 81.1 | 8 | 46.5 | 6 | 33.9 | | | | | 283.24 |
| Switzerland | 8 | 112.9 | 4 | 104.2 | 4 | 110.2 | 4 | 83.7 | | | | | 412.00 |
| India | 9 | 111.5 | 8 | 77.6 | 7 | 54.0 | 5 | 47.0 | | | | | 390.10 |
| Hongkong | 10 | 108.04 | 5 | 98.7 | 6 | 57.8 | 7 | 35.8 | | | | | 300.24 |

Note: QDRs were changed to Dhs in mid-1973

Summary of Dubai imports

| | 1974 | | 1973 | |
|-----------|-------------------|---------|------------|---------------------|
| | Tons value | | Tons value | |
| | (million dirhams) | | | |
| January | 121,706 | 257.2 | 60,559 | 180.1 (QDR m) |
| February | 105,944 | 219.8 | 55,253 | 120.5 (QDR m) |
| March | 342,948 | 339.1 | 210,560 | 173.0 (QDR m) |
| April | 114,506 | 316.8 | 138,073 | 196.9 (QDR m) |
| May | 145,848 | 321.1 | 124,016 | 177.1 (QDR m) |
| June | 440,693 | 495.4 | 280,478 | 222.9 (dirhams m) |
| July | 124,407 | 374.6 | 122,451 | 193.7 (dirhams m) |
| August | 112,270 | 416.1 | 802,820 | 172.6 (dirhams m) |
| September | 421,199 | 496.5 | 257,923 | 222.2 (dirhams m) |
| Total | 1,979,518 | 3,245.4 | 2,050,131 | 1,839.2 (dirhams m) |

Source: Dubai External Trade Statistics (monthly bulletin), Statistics Office

Banking

insurance companies. A. the best buying and selling rates for local currency. Private sector banking has been complemented recently by the setting up of the public sector development bank which promotes industrial, public support and other projects, both within and outside the UAE.

Bank credit to residents by economic activity (June 1974)

| Activity | UAE total percentage | Abu Dhabi percentage of total loans | Dubai sector percentage of total loans |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Agriculture | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 |
| Mining and quarrying | 0.42 | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| Manufacture | 2.14 | 2.67 | 1.94 |
| Electricity gas and water | 1.41 | 0.94 | 1.59 |
| Construction | 13.55 | 32.76 | 13.42 |
| Trade | 55.72 | 49.97 | 61.17 |
| Transport and storage | 1.81 | 3.87 | 1.05 |
| Others | 19.72 | 18.49 | 20.13 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Currency in circulation

| Period | Abu Dhabi | Gulf rupee | 18.8 | 18.8 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|------|-------|
| June 1966 | Dubai and the northern emirates | Gulf rupee | 41.3 | 41.3 |
| Total | | | | 80.1 |
| May 1973 | Bahrain dinar | 9.1 | | 97.6 |
| Abu Dhabi | Qatar-Dubai | 6.1 | | |
| Dubai and the northern emirates | Qatar-Dubai | 124.9 | | 162.4 |
| Bahrain dinar | | 3.8 | | |
| Total | | | | 250.0 |
| Dec 1973 UAE | dirham | 306.7 | | 306.7 |
| June 1974 UAE | dirham | 387.0 | | 387.0 |

Employment

of the UAE—370,000—there is a serious lack of a large indigenous labour force and so there has had to be much reliance on foreign labour to carry out the desired economic expansion. Although separate figures for immigrants do not exist in the emirates, it has been assumed that the difference between the 1968 census, which registered a total population of 180,000, and the 1973 figure of 320,000 is because of the immigration of foreign workers into the UAE. As lack of labour could seriously hold up economic development, there is a liberal immigration policy in force; entrepreneurs are allowed to bring labour from abroad to carry out projects; and in general every encouragement is given to encourage immigration to ease the growing pressures on the labour market.

Wages and salaries have been increasing fast in various parts of the UAE, an increase attributable both to increased cost of living and shortages in the labour market. In Dubai wages and salaries were increased three times—a total of 70 per cent between January 1973 and January 1974. On a comparative basis with other Gulf states wages in the UAE are somewhat unfavourable, largely because of the high influx of immigrants.

Communications

Dubai—Port Rashid was completed in 1972, a year ahead of schedule; it has 15 deep-water berths. Further extensions are under way to extend the number of berths to 37 and eight more are planned. The enclosed area of the port is also to be extended; this will mean constructing five kilometres of new breakwaters, thus increasing this area by 300 hectares. In March this year an agreement was signed whereby further developments worth \$85m are to be undertaken.

The vast dry dock project due to be completed in 1977 will cost \$250m. It will be able to load tankers of up to a million tons as well as conventional ships.

Abu Dhabi—Port Zayed, which started operations in 1972, is to be further extended; 12 deep water berths will bring the number available to 18. This programme is to be finished in 1976 and will include storage sheds and additional warehousing facilities.

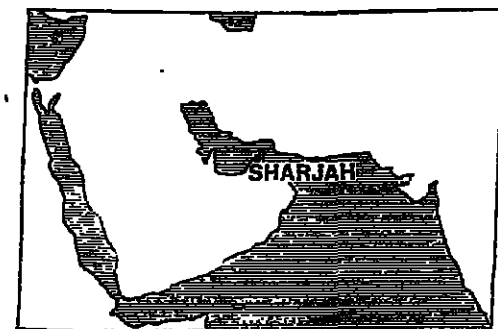
Sharjah—Three firms—Hochtief of West Germany, Archirodon of Greece and the international consortium Six Construct with headquarters in Brussels—are undertaking a joint venture with the Government of Sharjah to construct a deep water harbour with six berths at a cost of \$50m. Source: 'Abu Dhabi International Airport'

Consultants are Halcrow Middle East, an offshoot of the British consultants Halcrow and Partners. Air Transport. Air transport is being expanded in the UAE. The three international airports at Abu Dhabi, Dubai and Sharjah are to be considerably expanded. A further important airport is to be built between Abu Dhabi and Ajlun, due for completion in 1979. The Government intends to establish a national airline in cooperation with Pakistan International Airlines; feasibility studies for this project are being carried out. Road networks—A tunnel which will link Dubai and Daira under the Dubai Creek will be completed before the end of 1975; many other road networks are also being developed.

Abu Dhabi air traffic

| 1973 | number of passengers in | out | transit | freight (tons) in | out | mail (tons) in | out |
|-----------|-------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------|--------|----------------|------|
| January | 8,523 | 7,823 | 6,543 | 371.2 | 54.0 | 5.7 | 5.1 |
| February | 7,000 | 6,116 | 4,838 | 369.7 | 88.3 | 7.6 | 5.4 |
| March | 7,405 | 7,429 | 6,077 | 354.4 | 96.0 | 12.7 | 6.1 |
| April | 7,577 | 7,825 | 7,084 | 378.4 | 83.0 | 12.6 | 6.3 |
| May | 7,280 | 7,494 | 6,922 | 361.4 | 103.9 | 11.9 | 6.1 |
| June | 7,887 | 10,604 | 7,684 | 416.0 | 95.7 | 10.1 | 3.9 |
| July | 9,007 | 10,891 | 9,391 | 586.7 | 118.0 | 13.5 | 6.8 |
| August | 9,750 | 9,078 | 8,665 | 324.7 | 97.0 | 13.1 | 6.8 |
| September | 12,021 | 8,843 | 7,530 | 384.0 | 85.0 | 12.1 | 7.8 |
| October | 7,583 | 6,915 | 5,890 | 375.9 | 122.8 | 10.8 | 7.3 |
| November | 9,514 | 7,894 | 6,803 | 436.4 | 129.0 | 14.4 | 7.0 |
| December | 7,936 | 9,324 | 7,083 | 352.0 | 106.0 | 9.6 | 6.7 |
| Total | 101,463 | 100,236 | 84,310 | 4710.8 | 1178.7 | 134.1 | 77.4 |
| 1974 | number of passengers in | out | transit | freight (tons) in | out | mail (tons) in | out |
| January | 12,236 | 8,886 | 9,041 | 398.4 | 121.2 | 13.2 | 6.6 |
| February | 9,303 | 9,022 | 8,197 | 462.1 | 147.0 | 10.8 | 7.2 |
| March | 11,686 | 10,488 | 9,761 | 268.0 | 190.0 | 10.6 | 6.7 |
| April | 10,747 | 10,349 | 9,975 | 413.5 | 173.0 | 15.7 | 9.0 |
| May | 12,007 | 11,786 | 10,848 | 543.6 | 174.0 | 11.4 | 6.3 |
| June | 13,107 | 15,820 | 11,575 | 681.8 | 211.0 | 6.1 | 5.9 |
| Total | 69,096 | 66,451 | 59,497 | 2867.4 | 1016.2 | 70.8 | 38.4 |

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Ann Fyfe looks at foreign trade and banking

Japan overtakes Britain as leading supplier

Only Abu Dhabi of the seven emirates is a principal oil-exporter; the economic basis of the rest is fishing, agriculture or commerce. Those industries already planned or in operation are largely oil or gas-based or subsidiary to the construction industry, but the upward surge of world food prices in 1973 and 1974 has kindled a much more serious awareness of the scarcity of home-produced food and an acceleration of measures for the modernization of agriculture and fishing.

Such plans, and indeed the whole range of infrastructural and social reform are heavily dependent on Abu Dhabi's oil revenue—as the UAE budget shows—but the effects of the last two months of last year and the first two months of 1975, when slumping demand for oil forced Abu Dhabi's output down to a third of its 1974 average, were felt not in the public works departments but in the private sector.

Record imports in 1974 left some of the agents with sizable stocks on their hands, but oil output is now back to normal and the new 1975 budget demonstrates that the downturn in activity was short-lived. This is not to say that last year's surplus revenue of \$1,500m which forced the import

figures up. Japan became the UAE's top supplier in 1974, overtaking Britain, while the United States and West Germany remained in third and fourth places respectively as in 1973. Italy, however, jumped into fifth place with a 234 per cent increase in exports to the UAE.

Transport equipment and machinery, the largest single item in the import league, accounted for imports worth 1,524m dirhams (£164m) or 27.5 per cent of the total, double in value on the 1973 figure when transport equipment represented 20 per cent of total imports and added up to 728m dirhams (£78m) in value. Japan came top of the list of suppliers of this category of goods in 1974, supplying one third of the total, followed by the United States and Britain. Manufactured goods took the second largest slice of all imports, some 25 per cent, followed by foodstuffs and oilfield equipment. Pharmaceutical imports and tobacco and beverages recorded huge increases of 166 per cent and 185 per cent respectively in 1974, reflecting the role of the consumer in the economy, which can only grow as the population grows younger—about 40 per cent are under 15 years

of age—better educated as a result of the schools programmes, better housed and more exposed to overseas living habits.

It is felt in some quarters that consumption in both capital and consumer goods is reaching or has reached saturation point and that the 1975 import figures will show nothing like the same rate of increase.

Large quantities of heavy transport equipment and machinery are sucked in by construction activities, which remain dominant in the UAE industrial sector. After oil, downstream oil operations (notably the Umm-al-Nar refinery) and the several gas utilization projects in hand. Demand for building materials is reflected in the fact that four large cement plants are under construction in the UAE—one each in Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah and Ras al Khaimah, and in a number of further projects in this sector under discussion.

C. Itoh of Japan is to build a 3,000 ton a year PVC pipes factory in Abu Dhabi, where a small steel bars plant is also to be built in conjunction with Paki-Indo, where Kawasaki of Japan is planning to build a blast furnace for iron production. Similarly, Dubai is discussing with India a

joint venture steel billets plant. Apart from construction related products, the main industrial project on the horizon at the time of writing is the 150,000 tons a year aluminium smelter to be built at Dubai's Jebel Ali by British Smelter Construction under an agreement signed at the beginning of May.

Two fundamental gaps have to be filled before industrialization becomes a reality for the UAE: manpower and the agricultural basis to support it. Free education, with cash incentives, is now available for all as are scholarships abroad; but graduates are necessarily snapped up by the private sector. Immigration from the Indian sub-continent and Iran provides unskilled labour, but managerial ranks are still filled to a large extent by European and North American expatriates. The solution to this problem is time, but the manpower crisis is immediate.

As far as agriculture is concerned, however, it is not a question of starting from scratch. Palm cultivation is, or rather was, common in the Liwa and along the foot of the Hajar mountains, and abundant water has made al-Ain, in Abu

Dhabi emirate, an agricultural centre, with fruit and vegetable cultivation. But the younger generation has drifted into the cities, Abu Dhabi and Dubai, and the date palms particularly are in a state of serious decline.

Animal rearing is traditional in most areas, a typical holding comprising one cow of the large, mountainous Red Sind type, which is low in milk yield.

The Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, one of the most active, distributes seeds, insecticides and fertilizers to farmers at 50 per cent of costs and provides free veterinary facilities and other services. Much emphasis is placed on the fishing industry; although the 7,000 fishermen, with an average of five dependants, constitute 35,000 people or more than 10 per cent of the total UAE population, age-old methods are still in use and the industry is in a general state of neglect.

Fishermen receive 50 per cent of the cost of modern engines as a grant and the rest in loan form; the ministry hopes to quadruple catches by 1980 under this scheme to 10m dirhams in 1975. Larger loans can be negotiated with the new UAE Development Bank, and many plans are under

Ban on foreigners to give locals a chance

Before the ban imposed earlier this year on the opening of new foreign commercial banks, the United Arab Emirates had, in a population of fewer than 300,000, some 39 banks opened or licensed to open with a total of more than 240 branches. The surplus oil revenues which have constituted the main attraction reached \$1,500m in the case of Abu Dhabi alone in 1974 but have been thinned out by a combination of reduced oil output and cost inflation to a comparable figure of \$1m in 1975. The ban and the contraction of oilfield should produce a shift of emphasis in 1975 in favour of local banks and non-commercial banking activities; both sectors having been arguably under-represented in the past.

Of an estimated federal budget expenditure of 2,778m dirhams (£298m) in the 1975 financial year, some 90 per cent or 2,500m dirhams is derived from Abu Dhabi. Allocations about the provision of the remaining 10 per cent, due theoretically in the main from the UAE's two other oil exporters, Dubai and Sharjah, have provoked a year against a general background of federal teething problems, but the figure of 2,778m dirhams is an increase of 124 per cent over last year's 1,019m dirhams. Abu Dhabi's own budget, however, has attracted greater attention in view of its astonishing foreign aid figure.

Thus expenditure on foreign aid will equal expenditure on development projects, just the single largest item in the budget and surely a unique state of affairs. Apart from the states confronting Israel, the poorer Arab League countries of North Yemen, Somalia and Mauritania and other Islamic nations, notably Pakistan, head the list of beneficiaries.

Spending on foreign aid under this chapter, however, is not inclusive of disbursements by the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development, whose own capital was quadrupled from \$125m to \$500m last year and whose outstanding beneficiaries include Jordan, Syria, Egypt, Bahrain, Yemen Arab Republic (North Yemen), Mauritania and Somalia.

When the fund's capital was quadrupled, however, its terms of reference were also widened to embrace not only other Arab but also African, Asian and Islamic countries and to include technical skills as well as cash among its assets. A two-tier interest rate structure was then developed, differentiating between infrastructural and commercial projects.

Beyond the fund itself Abu Dhabi subscribes to numerous aid schemes for the developing countries, floats bond issues (including a 300m dirhams bond for the World Bank) and makes exceptional payments for disaster relief, most recently to Chad and Bangladesh. Committing a figure of the magnitude of 3,500m dirhams to foreign aid in a year when surplus revenue has shrunk to one-third of last year's surplus is thus to be read as a clear policy statement to the effect that Abu Dhabi's role as financier to the developing world is not going to be allowed to lapse.

When the surplus revenue reached its peak of \$1,500m in 1974, the theory behind its management was that 50 per cent should be placed in a fixed-interest, gilt-edged stock and government bonds and the remaining 50 per cent in equities and property. Placements under the latter heading were made by the Abu Dhabi Investment Board, which meets monthly in London, through Morgan, Guaranty, Robert Fleming and the Bank of India-China, which looked after North America,

Britain and the Far East and Europe respectively.

The half which was intended for fixed-interest placements was handled by the Union Bank of Switzerland and the Crown Agents, but both these two institutions and the equity managers held their proportions heavily liquid last year. As a result, there are still pressures to be made in 1975, despite the near elimination of surplus revenues, and top financial sources in Abu Dhabi indicate that equities and property are now viewed with greater favour in view of improved stock market performances, and that liquidity will be reduced.

Internally, however, and in the private sector, 1975 was also a boom year. On the eve of the Currency Board ban on new foreign banks, a total of 39 banks, 28 foreign and 11 local, were licensed to operate with a total of 247 branches. The United States, Canada, Britain, France, The Netherlands and Switzerland are all represented among the foreign banks, along with many Asian countries. Total commercial bank assets, including foreign assets of 2,257m dirhams stood at 5,340m dirhams (£574m) in June 1974, the last date for which statistics are available, having increased to 3,455m dirhams (£372m) in June 1973. Credit advanced stood at 2,473m dirhams in June 1974 compared with 1,375m dirhams 12 months previously.

Some 23 of the total 39 banks operating are in Dubai, generally regarded as the commercial capital of the UAE. Dubai sector banks (which include branches in five smaller emirates) advanced 1,863m dirhams of total credit outstanding at June 1974, compared with Abu Dhabi's 670m dirhams. Furthermore, the breakdown of loans made by UAE banks to the various economic sectors masks considerable differences between Dubai and Abu Dhabi.

Thus Dubai continues to invest heavily in trade, although the 61 per cent of Dubai loans absorbed by commerce in June, 1974, was down slightly from the 66.8 per cent absorbed by that sector in December, 1973, while only 41 per cent of loans advanced in Abu Dhabi were for trade.

Conversely, construction accounted for 32.8 per cent of credit advanced in Abu Dhabi at the same date compared with 13.4 per cent in Dubai, although credit for building in Dubai seems to be increasing slowly; in December, 1973, only 12.9 per cent of Dubai loans were for construction.

In the absence of a central bank, regulatory functions in the banking sector are carried out by the UAE Currency Board, which only fixes the interest payable on deposits. Interest on lending is left to find its own level in the market place and there are no cash reserve or liquidity regulations in force at present. Two main policy decisions have been taken by the board so far in 1975—to ban new foreign banks and to retain the present parity of the dirham, despite the Saudi Arabian revaluation and the breaking by several other Persian Gulf states of the links between their currencies and the United States dollar. This was dropped in favour of the International Monetary Fund's special drawing rights.

The ban on foreign banks aims primarily at giving locally incorporated banks a chance to compete for business against the internationals—and here is some evidence of greater interest in banking activities on the part of some of the principal local merchants since the ban—while the decision not to revalue was made in the light of measures already in force, including wage indexing, to compensate the working population for rises

in the cost of living.

Non-commercial banking and finance concerns have been somewhat slower in finding their way to the UAE. Merchant banking consists of Wardleys and Oryx Investments, which was set up by Arbuthnot Latham with several local partners, in addition to the Gulf Citicorp and Middle East Finance, operating as finance companies. Brokers and investment advisers are represented by Merrill Lynch, Gillet, Brothers Discount House, W. I. Carr and a company called Emirates Brokers, which is being set up by James Capels. Plans for a local stock exchange, however, seem not to have gone beyond the talking stage. Finance on easy terms for private sector development schemes is now available from the UAE Development Bank, which is just starting to function.

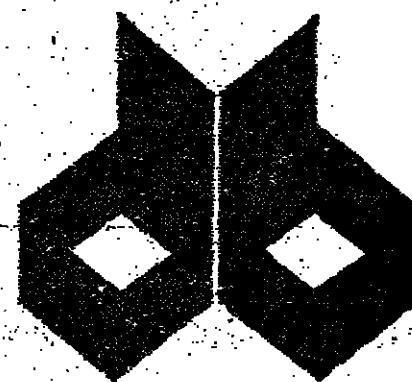
Fishermen, farmers and smaller land-owners seeking to increase their assets will be the principal beneficiaries.

Abu Dhabi budget 1975

| | |
|---|------------------------|
| Revenue (estimated) | 13,083.7m dirhams |
| Expenditure (estimated) | 12,877.8m dirhams = 3. |
| (inc. 500m dirhams for federal projects within Abu Dhabi) | |
| Contribution to UAE budget | = 2. |
| Capital payments | = 3. |
| Development budget | = 3.1 |
| Foreign aid | = 12.6 |
| Total | 205.8m (\$51m) |
| Surplus | |

Incidentally, the UAE is in a state of diminished surplus situation and a pause in the establishment of new banks. Locally incorporated banks and other, in foreign, ventures to the commercial bank to be expected in 1975. While these down and sorting exercises are in motion, however, the remains a main do foreign aid, and thus considerable force in the helping world.

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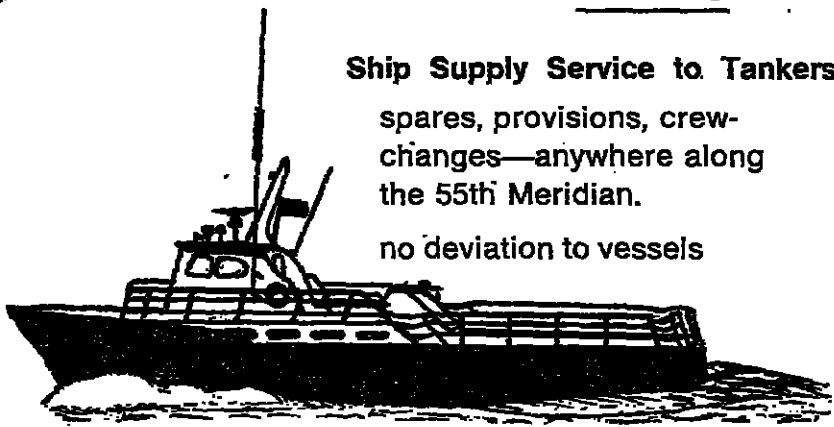
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Reed handles all the technical needs and to take over management in their own right. But although an American airline has the management contract at Seeb, British firms are much in evidence in the development of aviation in the fast growing area. The instrument landing system at Seeb was, in fact, built and installed by the British Plessey company, and the category two landing system which it makes possible puts Seeb on a par with the other important airports in the Gulf—Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Doha in Qatar, Bahrain and Dhahran.

International Aeradio, which is a division of British Airways, and the civil engineers Richard Costain are other British companies which are firmly on the fast moving aviation scene in the Gulf. These two firms have been jointly involved in some projects, one of the most notable being the establishing of the international airport in Dubai.

It was in 1959 that the Ruler of Dubai asked them to survey the aviation future of his country. Within a few weeks a joint survey team had gone out to the Gulf.

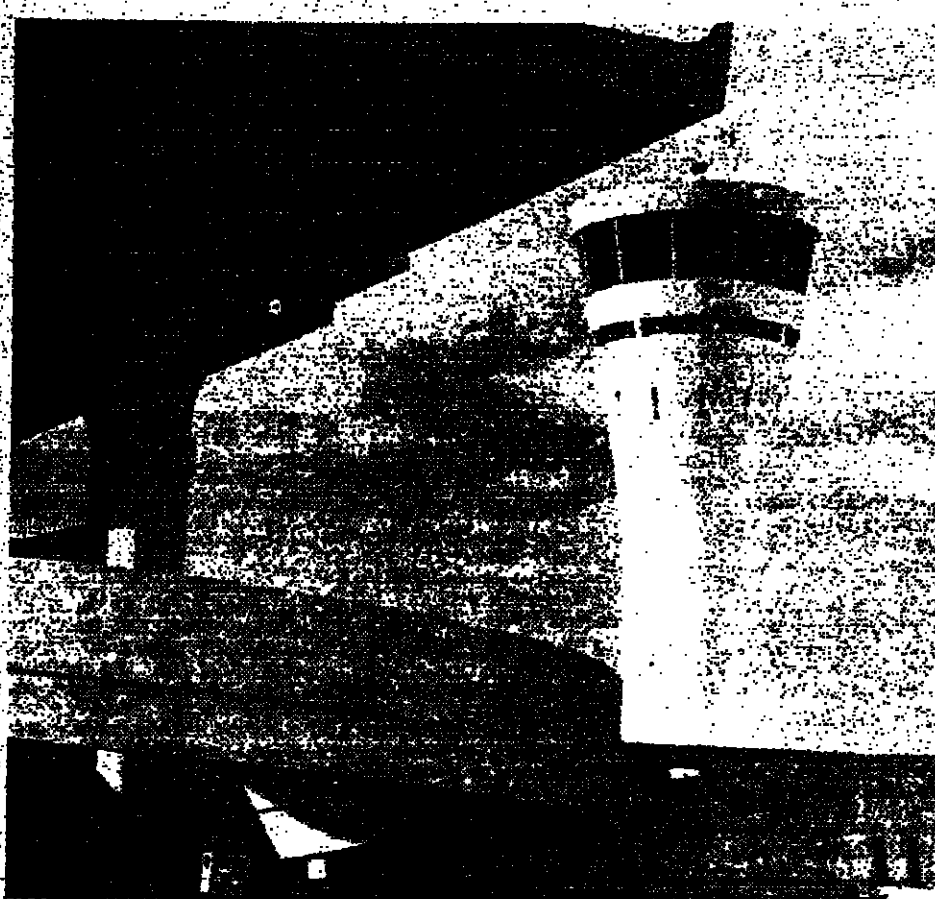
Even so long ago the area was familiar ground for the men from International Aeradio, as the company had been operating technical services at Sharjah airport for a decade.

The single-runway airport, able to handle DC3 aircraft, which was constructed as a result of this survey soon had to be extended as post-war aviation expanded. But in 1970 a £2.7m contract was signed by the Ruler of Dubai with Costain for the design and construction of an international airport capable, by this time, of accepting the new generations of jumbo jets.

At the same time Costain was carrying through a £4.1m contract for a new terminal building—a design which won much international acclaim when it was opened in 1971.

Another country where British aviation skills are being drawn upon is Abu Dhabi, where the existing airport, mainly built up from a runway being outgrown by the air conditions of the Gulf, is being replaced by a new terminal building and a new one is coming into being.

The enormous revenues



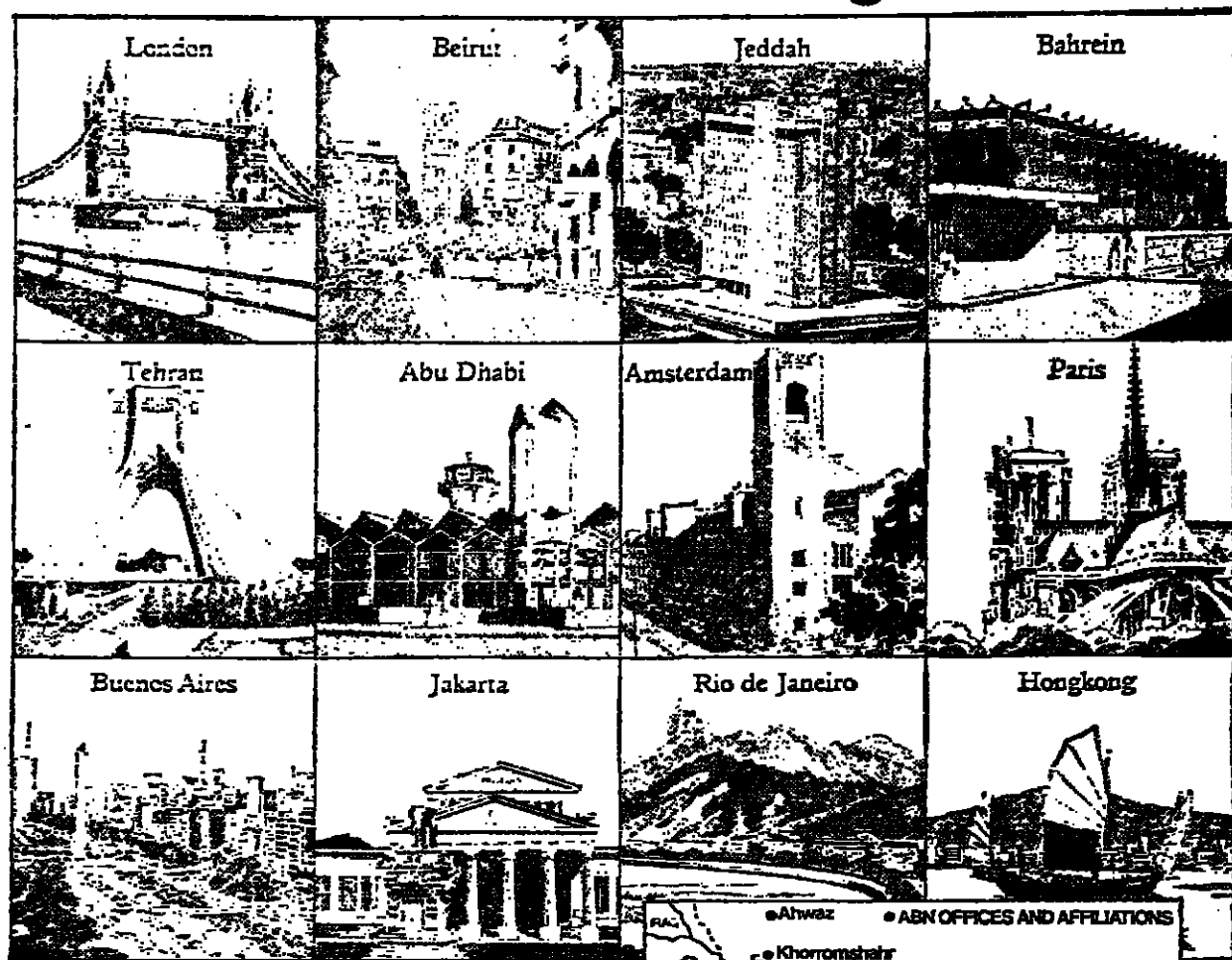
The control tower at Dubai international airport, a design which won international acclaim when it was opened in 1971.

from oil are ensuring that in such an oil-rich area—and the UAE and the other countries in the Gulf can afford the best in aerospace equipment, with the result that aviation services in the area generally could become among the most efficient in the world.

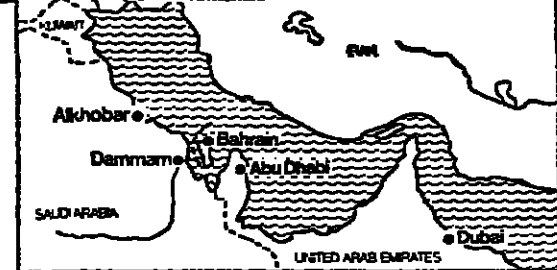
What the Gulf lacks in its headlong expansion is the technical and operational knowledge, but as the foregoing indicates, the rulers in the area are sensibly prepared to draw heavily on the resources of both Europe and the United States, against the day when their own subjects are fully trained to take over.

This trend may be seen at work in Gulf Air, which became totally owned by Qatar, Bahrain, the UAE and Oman some two years ago. British Airways and its predecessors had had a 21 per cent holding in the company, previously known as Gulf Aviation, for many years. In addition to operating the airline Gulf has a helicopter fleet—a vital tool

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New plans for Port Rashid

by Tim Owen

Sharjah used to be the main port on the southern coast of the Persian Gulf, but its importance declined during the years of the depression before the Second World War and its creek silted up. Its role was taken over by Dubai, 10 miles westward along the coast, which lies on a much larger deep water creek.

Since that time the importance of Dubai as the principal port on the coast has steadily increased, both for its own commercial activities and its entrepot trade. Until very recently Dubai was the entrepot port for places as far away as Muscat. Now, as other ports have been constructed in the area its entrepot role has decreased, but its own residential expanding commercial trade has more than made up for this loss, and it has in no way impeded the increasing prosperity of Dubai.

Until recently the creek at Dubai provided facilities and alongside berthing for the traditional dhows and coasters which used the port, but now increasing numbers of ocean-going ships are using the port of Dubai, for which the creek has neither the depth nor the facilities. The discovery of offshore oil in Dubai, and the increase of imports arising from its exploitation, resulted in the decision to build Port Rashid, which was completed ahead of schedule in October 1972.

This port, costing £24m, constructed outside the creek by Costain Engineering, has 15 deep water berths and is planned to be extended to provide 45 berths. George Wimpey of Britain has won a contract to build another wharf 5,400ft long in a joint venture with a local company.

The latest venture is the construction of a dry dock to be completed by the end of 1977 alongside Port Rashid. Plans to proceed with this have now been confirmed.

The dry dock will accommodate a million ton tanker as well as two 500,000 ton tankers and smaller ships. Reclaimed land built up from the sediments of the creek and the harbour entrance will provide the space for support facilities, engineering workshops and storage warehouses. There will be a wharf connecting the dry dock to the port, and a two and a half mile breakwater to protect both the port and the dry dock. In February Sheikh Rashid, Ruler of Dubai, signed an agreement worth an estimated \$35m with the multinational concern, Pacific Associated, a consortium of Japanese, Australian, British and United States interests, for the development of a Dubai harbour.

Until recently Abu Dhabi had no port at all. Every-thing was offloaded into Khor Fakkan, already the lighters from cargo ships

and landed across the open beaches. In the middle 1960s a wooden jetty to berth one ship—usually the Ruler's yacht—was built out into deeper water at the eastern end of Abu Dhabi island. However, the increasing wealth and plans for the economic development of Abu Dhabi demanded the construction of a proper deep water port, so in 1969 the first 1,500 ft lighterage wharf was completed. Since then a deep water port Mina Zayed, has been constructed providing deep water berths for nine ships together with warehousing, cold storage and open-sided stacking areas.

to protect the harbour from the strong north-westerly winds, the shamsal, a two-mile breakwater has been constructed with stone quarried in Ras al Kaymah. A study is being conducted into the expansion of the port to provide a further water berth eight ships deep, a slipway, marine workshops and transit sheds, as well as a basin for dhows and other small craft. Long-range planning is geared to providing 21 deep-water berths.

Sharjah, whose creek silted up many years ago, has a four-year project for the development of its new port, Mina Khalid.

Work is proceeding on the construction of a 2,000-metre main breakwater and a 1,000-metre lee breakwater, and a new entrance to the creek, together with a cut basin, will involve building a new 1,000-metre sea wall, two more breakwaters and allied service buildings. This comprises the first stage of the port plan, which envisages a second stage bringing a total of six deep-water berths.

At the north eastern end of the UAE lies Ras al Kaymah with its natural harbour, which was once the principal lair of the pirates of 1777 alongside Port Rashid. Plans to proceed with this have now been confirmed.

A port and breakwater have been completed near Ras al Kaymah town. Plans exist for building a new port at Khor Khovair, from where the stone for the construction of the new port of Abu Dhabi was exported. A 1,600ft jetty was built there to accommodate the ships loading the stone.

Ajman and Umm al Qaywayn, both lying at the head of shallow creeks on the southern shores of the Gulf, are to be developed as fishing ports with all the necessary services for a fishing industry. On the had no port at all. Every-thing was offloaded into Khor Fakkan, already the lighters from cargo ships

ing local fishing industry, is being developed as a modern port for a major fish exporting industry with all the services that go with it. Khor Fakkan also has a position of considerable strategic significance in the area.

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Sharjah, the first stage of construction of the port was carried out by Tarmac, involving a dredging and harbour deepening operation and the construction of a wharf and harbour buildings. In addition, Tarmac are engaged in the surfacing of roads, airport runways and the building of power stations throughout the Gulf. Such is the management experience,

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Building roads across a patchwork quilt

by Tim Owen

As recently as 10 years ago there were almost no paved roads in what is now the United Arab Emirates, not even in the towns. When the federation was formed in 1971 it was appreciated that a major road network was essential for the political and economic survival and development of the state, and high priority was given to the planning and construction of this road system. The results four years later are impressive.

The planners of the road system faced two main difficulties, one political and one geographical. A peculiarity of the emirates is that five of the seven are fragmented; a political map looks like a patchwork quilt. Sharjah, for example, has one section of its territory with its capital on the shores of the Persian Gulf, while the other with the major fishing port of Khor Fakkan lies on the shores of the Gulf of Oman, separated from each other by the territory of other emirates as well as the high and rugged Hajar mountains.

Geographically the diffi-

culty lies in the Hajar mountains, 5,000 or more feet high, which stretch from the tip of the Musandam Peninsula in the north into Oman; in the east flats or Sabkhat as they are called locally, which lie along the shores of the Arabian Gulf, and which are impassable after heavy winter rains; and in the enormous sand dunes of the south which rise to 500 ft or more.

One of the first major roads completed was from al Ain in the Buraimi Oasis to Abu Dhabi town on the coast. It is a four-lane dual carriageway, 1,400 ft by 85 ft, four-carriageway Al Mughra bridge.

The paved coastal road which links the six emirates and is already dual carriageway along certain stretches, is to be converted to four-lane dual carriageway for its entire length.

Another major project approaching completion, and one which presents the greatest construction difficulties is the road across

the Hajar mountains to the Gulf of Oman to link the isolated emirate of Fujairah and the port of Khor Fakkan with the rest of the UAE. It will link up with the road system of Oman. It is estimated that a heavy commercial vehicle will be able to complete the journey from Calais to Fujairah in less than three weeks.

The first stage of their road from al Dhayl, which lies inland from the Gulf coast to Masafi in the west, is due to be completed by the end of this year. The second stage from Masafi over the mountains to Fujairah will be in use nine months later.

Probably the most significant highway in the international sense is at present under construction. It will link the UAE coastal network with the trans-Arabian highway at al Sila on the Qatar border. The construction of the road faced both political and geographical difficulties. Saudi Arabia has long sought an outlet to the southern Gulf to the east of the Qatar Peninsula in an area through which the highway would have to pass.

The problem was recently resolved to the satisfaction of all concerned. To the west of Abu Dhabi the road has to pass through a vast area of salt flats, which present considerable construction problems. Nevertheless, in spite of the difficulties the road is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

Apart from these main highways, which Shaikh Zayed, the President of the UAE, sees as essential for the economic development of the country, and equally important for the fostering of political unity of its past and tribes, there are numerous spur roads linking the main routes with the interior. These are particularly important for the farming communities in Ras al Khaymah and the fishing communities which live along the coasts of the Gulf of Oman.

No less important are the communications systems within the main towns. Abu Dhabi town, a modern city, entirely a product of the last decade, has attached considerable importance to road and street planning, with the result that a four-

lane dual-carriageway cornice extends the length of the waterfront, while a similar highway connects the town with the international airport and the Al Mughra bridge, which connects Abu Dhabi with al Ain and the interior. Within the city there is a fine network of dual carriageway roads.

Dubai, lying on both sides of a 12-mile creek, has special communications difficulties. In the past it relied on small rowing boats for transport from one side to the other. Some years ago a road bridge was constructed over the creek, above the town. A tunnel has been constructed under the creek to ease the pressure on the road bridge. A second bridge has also been built and a third is in the planning stage.

Sarjan, 10 miles east of Dubai along the coast, was originally the most important port on the southern coast of the Gulf, but since named in the middle of this century when the creek silted up. With the recent discovery of oil in Sharjah its prosperity is rapidly returning. The town is growing fast and new roads are a feature of the port.

Integration of armies will mean 'surrender'

by Peter Hopkirk

For so small a nation the United Arab Emirates would appear to support an abnormally large number of armies. Between them on any future battlefield the seven emirates could field four different armies, three air forces and a navy, admittedly most of these tiny.

First, but by no means foremost, comes the federation's official armed forces, known as the United Arab Emirates Forces (UAEF). Formed at independence from the old Trucial Oman Scouts of British days, they are the responsibility of Shaikh Mohammed bin Rashid, the federation defence minister and son of Dubai's ruler. The land element is known

as the Union Defence Force, and it also has its own tiny air wing, the Union Air Force. The whole force has an annual budget of £15m.

Next, but by far the biggest and most formidable, are Shaikh Zayed's own armed forces, the Abu Dhabi Defence Force (ADDF), which has its own air force and navy. First formed in 1965, it was greatly expanded by Shaikh Zayed when he came to power the following year.

This has 10 Hunters and 14 Mirages with a second squadron of 16 to 18 Mirages to be added within a year. The pilots are largely Palestinians, Jordanians, Palestinians and Britons. The air wing also has four Islanders, four Caribous,

five Pumas and five Alouettes. Both squadrons of Mirages were bought in preference to the British Harrier.

Shaikh Zayed's navy, commanded by an Egyptian captain, consists of seven patrol boats, with a further three to come next year. Shaikh Rashid also has his own private army, the Dubai Defence Force (DDF) which was formed at the time of independence. This is expanding and also includes a small air unit, the Dubai Police Air Wing, which is shortly to acquire four jet fighters, in addition to its present Cessna, five helicopters and single jet training aircraft. The air unit is commanded by an Austrian.

Sharjah, too, has its National Guard while further up the coast Ras al Khaymah has its own Mobile Force. Each of these units has its own command structure, and procures its own weaponry.

For some time Shaikh Zayed of Abu Dhabi, the federation president, has urged the merger of all these units, including immigration control staffs. At a meeting last month of the Supreme Council, which consists of the seven rulers, it was decided in principle to do just this.

A panel of experts from neighbouring Arab countries has been appointed to advise on this merger, and they will report within two months.

The immediate effect of such a merger would be for the Abu Dhabi Defence Force (strength about 12,000 to 15,000 men) to swamp the others. For the next biggest unit is the United Arab Emirates (about 2,000 men) followed by the Dubai Defence Force (2,000 men).

Integration, if it is achieved, will mean a substantial surrender by the individual rulers to the federal ideal. For under the provisional constitution they were granted the right to maintain their own armed forces.

Of the present situation, Shaikh Mohammed, the Minister of Defence, tells visitors: "Never mind the different badges, we are all here to defend this country. Should there be any external threat to the UAE then all these forces will come under this ministry. Ultimately we are all United Arab Forces."

Who is the federation likely to have to defend itself against, in view of the growing détente in the Persian Gulf? In August an old border dispute between Abu Dhabi and Saudi Arabia was settled; while relations with the new military giant, Iran, across the Gulf have greatly improved.

The insurgents' threat to neighbouring Oman seems to be weakening, and there are reports that the backwash of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, may withdraw their support in exchange for much needed aid from the UAE. Without such support they are far less of a threat to the United Arab Emirates.

Finally, there is the American threat to seize oil wells if, in another Middle East war, the oil states were to cut off supplies. Obviously the federation's tiny forces could do no more than fight a delaying action while the country's oil rigs were destroyed, if it ever came to this.

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British success contradicts commercial folklore

British businessmen are continually berated for always losing out when in competition with Japanese thrust, German thoroughness or American enter-

prise, which is carrying out a feasibility study.

Halcrow Middle East is the consultant to another large Dubai project, the £65m, 20-berth extension to Port Rashid. The original harbour and its extension to 15 berths was the work of Costain. Two of the three tenderers for the new contract are British.

Another big Dubai contract which has just been won by a British company is for a £150m aluminium factory. Shaikh Rashid, the ruler, signed the deal with British Smelter Constructors last month. The plant will have a capacity of 120,000 tons annually when the final stage is completed in four years.

Exhibition centre to include ice rink

A cement plant, costing £26m, is being built in Dubai by Costain with Halcrow and a Swiss firm as joint consultants. Costain, which first moved into the emirates 15 years ago to build airports, expect to complete it in 15 years.

The huge new Dubai International Trade Exhibition Centre, costing £56m, a British company, with Bernard Sunley as the contractor, and John Harris as the architect. This will include conference facilities for 3,500 people, a 300-bed-room hotel, an ice-skating rink and other sports facilities.

Other contracts in Dubai which have gone to British firms include building the new cornice and reclamation of land in Dubai Deira—total cost £72m—with Halcrow as consultants and Costain as contractors. They also have the contract for building the £8m tunnel under the creek which is due to be finished by December. Halcrow are to design and supervise the building of a large number of flats, houses, offices and shops in Deira, which eventually will cost about £35m.

In Sharjah, Halcrow is the consultant for the new port development. This will cost £25m and consist of a deepwater harbour initially with six berths and a new creek entrance. Halcrow is also the consultant for the new international airport on the Sharjah-Dhaid road, which will cost £10m, as well as for Ras al Khaymah's new international airport, designed to take jumbo jets, and costing about £5m.

These are merely some of the many contracts, large and small, being won by British companies in the seven emirates, as well as an indication of the astronomical sums being spent on development in this region. The reputation enjoyed by these companies will almost certainly ensure that British bulldozers and cranes will continue to be used in turning this former Arabian backwater into one of the most prosperous and materially advanced nations anywhere.

P.H.

النجاح خير حافز على مزيد
من النجاح
(Nothing Succeeds like Success)



1967 Port Rashid, Dubai
Largest deep water harbour in the Middle East.

1968 Gas Treatment Plant, Bid Boland
Gas treatment plant for IGAT from Iran to Russia natural gas scheme.

1969 Dubai International Airport
Construction of the first Jumbo Jet air terminal in the Middle East.

1971 Deira Sea Corniche
A 6,000 m. sea wall and reclamation of 150 hectares of land.

1971 Gas Compressor Station, Iran
Booster station of Tange Pizal for the IGAT Iran-Russia gas pipeline.

1971 Natural Gas Liquids Plant, Mohan, Iran
Separation of natural gas liquids using refrigeration techniques.

1972 Dubai Deira Tunnel
1,000 m. four-lane highway under Dubai creek.

1972 Lube Oil Plant
Joint venture with Medford and Iran Co. IECC as part of the Tehran refinery complex.

1973 Boys School,
Sultanate of Oman
Boarding school complex near Muscat.

1973 Oil Production Unit, Das Island
Wellhead separators and hydrogen sulphide removal plant for Abu Dhabi Marine Areas Ltd.

1973 Omari Married Quarters,
Sultanate of Oman
Accommodation units throughout the country for married members of the Sultan's Armed Forces.

1973 Dubai Dry Dock
Super-tanker complex in conjunction with Taylor W.

1973 Das Island, Permanent
Accommodation
1,264 air conditioned accommodation units and recreational facilities.

1974 Sports Stadium, Muscat, 5
of Oman
Sports stadium to accommodate 21,000 people.

1974 Cement Works, Dubai
Largest cement works in the Gulf, output of 500,000 tons per year.

1975 Royal Guard Headquarters,
Sultanate of Oman
Administration and accommodation buildings.

1960-75 Site Investigations in the
Costain subsidiary Foundation
Engineering Limited, has carried out investigations on land and over water throughout the Middle East.

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London SE1 8TW and at
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Limited,
111 Westminster Bridge
London SE1 7UE

Education network spreading to far-flung areas

hael Binyon

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of the United Arab
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New schools were
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in education, now
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and girl pupils in
here are 110 schools
but the union and
are under construc-
in the northern

emirates. The federal educa-
tional budget last year
(200m dirhams) was double
that of 1973, roughly 3,300
dirhams are spent on each
of the 60,000 students.
The emphasis is on adapt-
ing education to vocational
and regional needs. Courses
in Ras al Khaymah will be
agriculturally oriented, those
in Sharjah and Dubai
more commercial. Abu
Dhabi heavily technical,
with Fujairah, Ajman and
Umm al Qaywayn combining
all elements in their educa-
tion. As the nomads are
settled, junior secondary
schools will concentrate on
such crafts as carpentry,
electrical theory and plant-
ing, with opportunities for
academic specialisation at
higher level.
As the first generation of
pupils begins to leave
school, the need for higher
education becomes appar-
ent. Last year there were
1,800 in colleges and uni-
versities—a 50 per cent
increase on 1973. But
nearly all these students
were studying abroad,
either in the United
Arab Emirates or in
neighbouring Arab coun-
tries. The Government
has begun to build a
base of local tuition for
junior university colleges,
are due to be opened this
year, offering two and three
years post-secondary study.
They will comprise another
teacher training school, a
centre for engineering stud-
ies, with particular emphasis
on oil, a business and com-
merce college, and a centre
for Islamic studies to com-
plement one already com-
pleted at al-Ain. All will be
able to take boarding pupils,
so that students can be
drawn from the whole of
the emirates.
Already the UAE is talk-
ing about building a fully
fledged university of the
Gulf. The target date is
1980, and education
planners are confident
that they will be able to
provide a sufficiently
advanced academic centre
to attract students from
Bahrain to Oman.
One development on
which the Government has
placed great emphasis is the
concept of religious training
combined with ordinary
education. Centres for Isla-
mic studies have been set
up in Abu Dhabi, Dubai,
Ajman and other northern
emirates. The curriculum
centrate on religion at first,
gradually increasing the sec-

ular content as the student
progresses towards the
level. The aim is to pro-
vide a sound education
in Arabic, science, and
Islamic studies, with a
thorough grounding in
Islamic religion and cul-
ture. This pattern has
already been established
in Saudi Arabia. It is
part of a general aim
of the system is the
ultimate aim.
The UAE has received
considerable outside help
in the setting up of the
system. Kuwait in particu-
lar has financed the con-
struction of schools and
provided staff and equip-
ment. Technical assistance
has also come from
Unesco. The Government
has spent some time dis-
cussing the educational
needs of the emirates
with neighbouring coun-
tries to avoid duplication.
An audio-visual aid centre,
is designed to serve the
whole Gulf area and, it is
hoped, other parts of the
Arab world.
Television is a medium
that has not yet been fully
exploited for specific educa-
tional purposes, though the
indirect effect on social
development and general
cultural level is incal-
culable. The Ministry of
Education plans direct
broadcasts to schools and
community centres, and
closed-circuit television will
also play an important part.
Eventually a system simi-
lar to Britain's Open Uni-
versity is envisaged—though
this is still some way off.
The Government will have
to keep building for several
years yet, not only to in-
crease the range and specia-
lization of education, but
also to keep pace with the
rapidly growing population
which includes many immi-
grants. But the sudden
spurt of the past five years
may now give way to a
period of qualitative consoli-
dation, especially as the
country has recently had to
trim its ambitious annual
budget considerably. The
Government is now having
to tackle the more expen-
sive phase of higher educa-
tion, including the cost of
sending a growing number
of students to Europe and
America.

Many immigrants do not
speak Arabic at home, and
the education of their
children poses language dif-
ficulties. In the United Arab
Emirates, schools have been
set up to cater for these
foreigners, but integration
into the system is the
ultimate aim.
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Millions more for
television service

by Patrick O'Leary

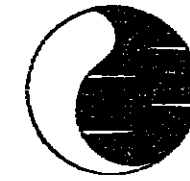
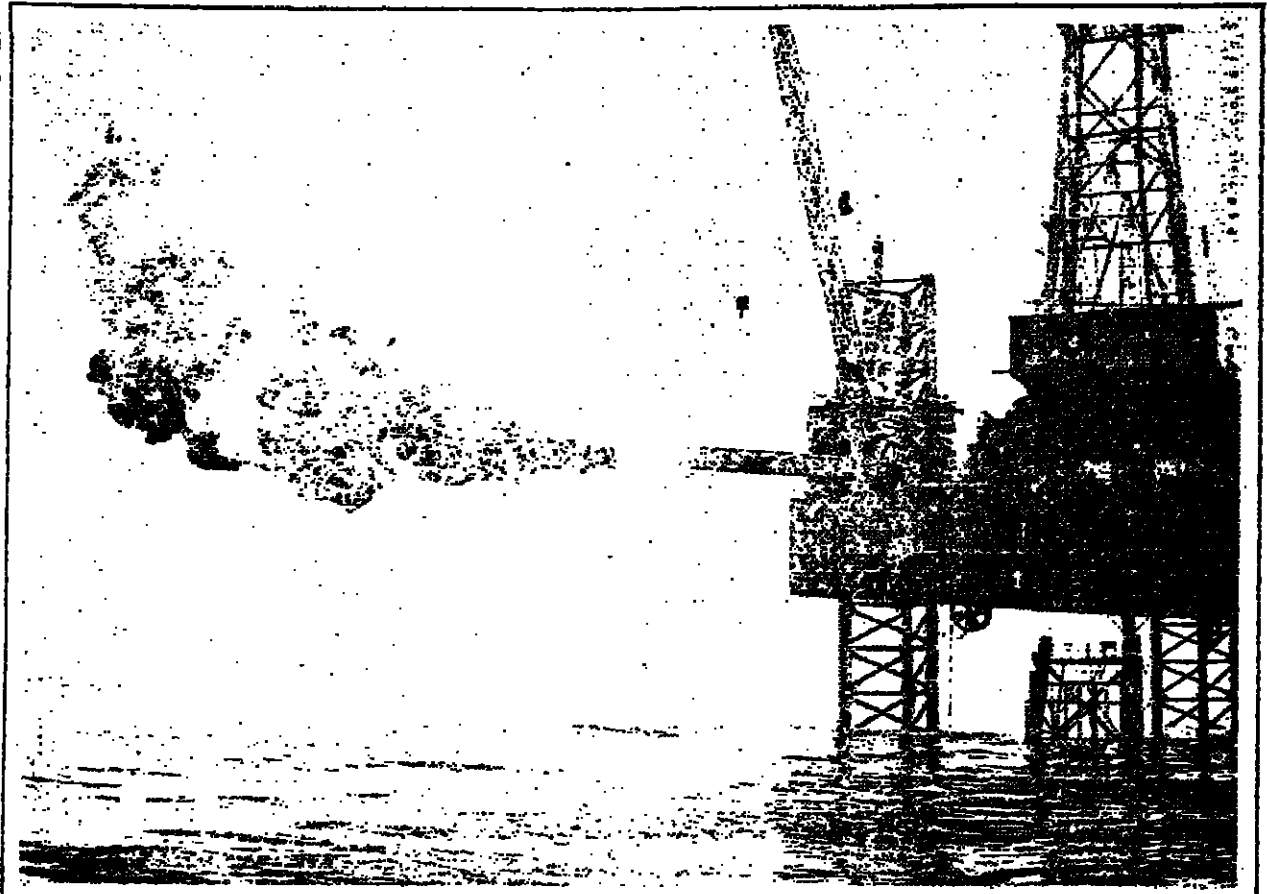
Colour television has
arrived in Abu Dhabi and
Dubai, using Europe's Pal-
system. Microwave links
will extend reception to the
remaining emirates within
the next two years.
Black and white pro-
grammes have been broad-
cast from Abu Dhabi for six
years. Now the Govern-
ment is spending mil-
lions of pounds on moder-
nizing the service, increas-
ing both its scope and its
power.
The power will come pri-
ncipally from two 750 kilo-
watt transmitters on Ras al
Sadiyat Island, near Abu
Dhabi town. Programmes
will be broadcast from four
studios being built in the
capital, and from new stu-
dios already operating in
Dubai, which have also been
equipped with a bigger
transmitter.
The Government says the
two units will "form the
backbone of the thrust to-
wards a complete system for
integration in education, in-
formation, culture and
entertainment". It hopes
that locally inspired pro-
grammes will draw on the
emirates' history and ethnic
character.
Firms from several coun-
tries, including Britain, have
a share in the expansion.
GEC will supply the micro-
wave equipment, and Pye
has been awarded a contract
worth £200,000 for an out-
side broadcast vehicle to
operate in Abu Dhabi. This
has four colour cameras.
Vision mixing, processing,
audio mixing and tape
equipment enable the air-
conditioned vehicle to be
used as an independent
mobile studio.

Programmes from the
United States, the BBC and
British commercial compa-
nies. Normally programmes
used sub-titles, but Dubai
has begun to use dubbing,
although it was expensive.
One British firm supply-
ing programmes to Arabic
stations said there was a
demand for adventure pro-
grammes, features on wild-
life, cartoons and educa-
tion series. Films of British
football and wrestling were
also popular.
Later this year a Cable
and Wireless satellite earth
station costing about £2m
will open in Dubai. It will
give the emirates direct
access to the internationally-
owned Intelsat space com-
munications system, instead
of using the Bahrain satel-
lite station.
The new station will be
able to handle intercon-
tinental colour television
transmissions as well as
other types of telecommuni-
cations traffic. By using a
stationary satellite over the
Indian Ocean it will provide
a direct link with Britain
and other countries. Pye
and Marconi are among
firms supplying equipment
for the station.
Further international tele-
vision channels will become
available, when plans to
launch an Arab regional
satellite are carried out. It
is expected to become
operational in the next two
or three years.

Because of conditions in
the Gulf, the studio is fitted
with a false roof to deflect
the sunlight and increase
air flow. A canvas awning
can be pulled out from the
roof to protect the sides of
the van from the heat. Even
the cameras have protective
shields.
Some of the equipment
for the colour studios in
Dubai, extending from
cameras to mixing, has
been provided by EMI and
Rank. A 400ft mast rises
over the transmitter two or
three miles away.
Abu Dhabi broadcasts do
not carry advertisements,
but Dubai has commercial
television. Officials say the
port there, with its business
and commercial interests,
can benefit from advertising
which stimulates trade.
According to the current
issue of World Radio and
Television Handbook there
are 17,000 television sets in
the United Arab Emirates,
and the figure is rising. Mr
Michael Metcalfe, of Tele-
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"In summer the tempera-
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little people can do
except sit at home in air-
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watch television", he said.
Also, the tradition of pur-
suing, with women spending
much of their time in seclu-
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is breaking down to some
extent. He added that high
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Mr Metcalfe said spon-
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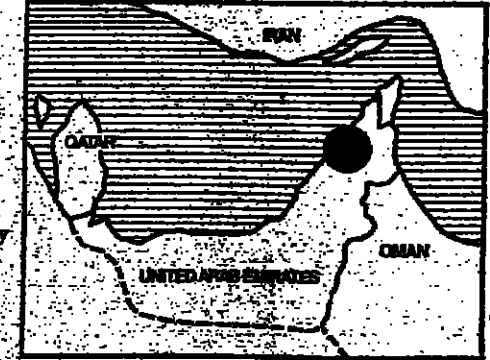
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number of each contact appears
company.
For information, it is my pleasure to
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25555 SH
2. With the transportation of building
and plant hire. Contact: Sheikh Butry
Maktoum.
General Projects International
P.O. Box 544, Sharjah, UAE.
Tel: 25555 Telex: 25555 SH
3. National civil engineering and
company, with offices in London,
Dubai and Lagos, as well as Sharjah.
George Michailidis.
4. Consultants, P.O. Box 17, Sharjah,
UAE. Tel: 25555 Telex: 25555 SH
5. Surveyors, geophysicists, petro-

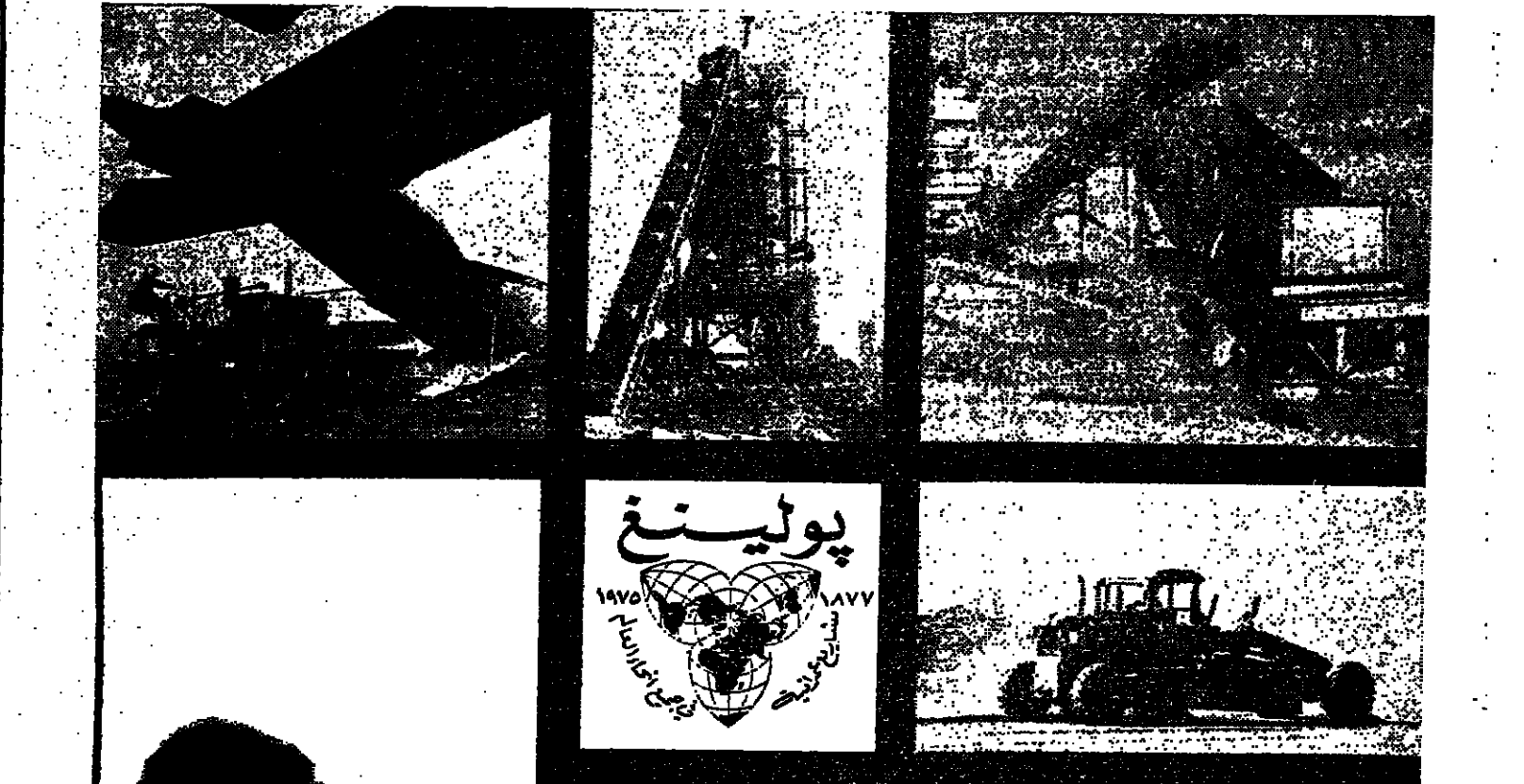
chemical and petroleum experts. Contact:
John Danes, Gerald Johnson.
Sharjah National Travel Tourist
Agency, P.O. Box 17, Sharjah, UAE. Tel:
25557 Telex: 25557 SH
Passenger and freight transportation both
locally and internationally. Contact: Maroun
Aranout.
Arab/German Establishment, P.O. Box
17, Sharjah, UAE. Tel: 25554 Telex: 25554 SH
Concerned with the development of
telecommunications equipment. Contact:
Gerd Huebner.



Sharjah

Protective shields for cameras

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the Gulf, the studio is fitted
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Search for minerals to cut spending on imports

by P. W. Harben
Assistant editor,
Industrial Minerals

With their recently acquired oil wealth many of the countries in the Persian Gulf area have undertaken huge investment programmes, which have included construction projects on a large scale. In the United Arab Emirates the important tasks of planning and building a good road system, as well as houses, schools and hospitals, are now well under way. These schemes inevitably require vast amounts of building materials—cement, building stone, pipes, glass, tiles and sanitary ware, almost all of which have to be imported at enormous expense.

This development of the UAE as a main importer has put great strain on its port facilities, which are now being hastily expanded. The imported building materials are mostly common rocks and minerals requiring only crude processing and may well exist locally. It would seem logical, therefore, to attempt to locate and exploit any such domestic resources.

With this view in mind, the Federal Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources engaged the British company Hunting Geology & Geophysics, to assess the mineral potential of all states in the UAE except Abu Dhabi. Their survey (costing £200,000) will cover the 11,500 square kilometres concerned by April 1976, in order to outline target areas for base metals and at the same time locate sources of industrial minerals which can then be examined in greater detail with a view to establishing local industries. There are three cement plants in various stages of completion in the UAE—in Ras al Khaymah, Sharjah, and Dubai.

The only other mineral-based industrial site, apart from quarries in dolomite limestone used merely as fill material, is a small tile and ornamental stone factory. The integrated exploration programme devised for the UAE by Hunting began with a complete study of existing data. This included an examination of photographs from the Landsat earth resources satellite which enabled the specialists to study macrostructures on the earth which are often overlooked at ground level.

Modern copper finds have also been reported in neigh-

bouring Oman. It appears that there were ancient workings both of ochre in the offshore salt plugs and of copper on the mainland. There are reports of chrome, asbestos, and talc—particularly in the Oman Mountains in the east, as well as rumours of manganese and uranium and the possibility of gypsum, clay and special silica sands.

The next stage will be to photograph the whole area from the air, using both true colour and panchromatic film. In the west, where the terrain is mainly covered with sand, the photography is intended to delineate the areas of rock outcrop which could be used as building materials. In the east where rock exposure is almost 100 per cent and there is little or no vegetation or sand cover, the photographs will be used to modify and amplify existing geological data and to detect evidence of mineralization by colour changes.

This aerial photography will be followed up by a programme of airborne geophysics using magnetometry and gamma-ray spectrometry to examine the structure and subsurface geology, particularly in the desert region where few rocks are exposed.

Helicopters aid survey

The data provided by all these techniques will assist the specialists in delineating the areas of potential mineral interest. The promising areas will be examined in greater detail on the ground, chiefly using geochemical, soil and rock sampling. These techniques will measure the level of selected elements, including almost certainly copper, nickel, chrome, lead and arsenic, which is an indicator element since it is invariably associated with gold mineralization and is much easier to detect than gold itself.

Much of the sampling will be assisted by the use of helicopters in the otherwise inaccessible mountainous areas. The field work is scheduled to be finished by the end of this year, and the overall interpretations and reports should be completed by next April or May.

Visions of trees and crops among the miles of sand

by Tim Owen

A cursory glance at the map of the United Arab Emirates would suggest that the potentialities for agriculture were negligible. A hot arid summer climate combined with thousands of square miles of sand desert and saltings and a complete lack of rivers and lakes would support this assessment. The UAE is fortunate in having as its President Sheikh Zayed of Abu Dhabi, who is in no way daunted by these obstacles and nurses a vision of turning the landscape green so far as is possible with trees and crops.

There are four regions within the UAE where natural conditions exist for agriculture. The largest of these is the emirate of Ras al Khaymah, which lies at the eastern end of the Trucial Coast, the western slopes of the Hajar mountains. This area not only receives the maximum rainfall (it all falls in the winter) of up to 8 in in a good year, but derives benefit from the run-off from the Hajar mountains. Where the borders of the UAE and the Sultanate of Oman meet, 125 miles south of Ras al Khaymah, is the Buraimi Oasis, a group of 12 oases spread over an area of 50 sq miles, nine of which are in the UAE.

Water is derived from falaj, artificial underground channels of fresh water led from sources in the foothills of the mountains and wells. Across the Hajar mountains there is limited agriculture in the wadis and narrow coastal plain bordering on the Gulf of Oman. Finally, deep in the south among the towering sand dunes are the Liwa Oases, scattered over a large area, which consist almost entirely of date gardens, irrigated by well water.

Ras al Khaymah has always depended on agriculture as the main part of its economy, particularly since the demise of piracy early in the last century and the pearling industry in this century. But it is only since 1955, when an Agricultural Trials Centre was opened at Diddagga, inland from Ras al Khaymah town, that technology and specialization have been used to increase the agricultural potentiality of the region. Tremendous progress has been made in the ensuing years both in the training of farmers and in crop selection.

The human problem has been considerable as existing farmers steeped in traditional methods have had to be educated in the new



A tender moment in the Dubai cattle market

ways, while nomadic tribesmen have had to be persuaded to settle on the land. As is normally the case, it is with the growing generation that the greatest success has been achieved. The centre at Diddagga, with almost 400 acres under intense experimental cultivation, has an agricultural school with both day and boarding facilities. Practising farmers are encouraged to attend evening classes. After a three-year course students return to their own areas to form a nucleus of trained personnel to stimulate local development.

In experimenting with crop selection the temptation to develop the various corn crops and rice, which are land hungry, has been resisted. The cultivation of alfalfa, which crops heavily and is traditional to the area as animal fodder, is encouraged. It produces up to a dozen crops a year and yields up to 70 tons an acre. In the winter all the temperate climate vegetables thrive, as well as aubergines, peppers and tomatoes, better suited to warmer climates. Citrus fruits, paw paws, grapes, dates and figs all flourish.

At Milleha there is a 300-acre development unit, which has been carefully designed to teach modern irrigation methods, and water husbandry. Eventually it will be divided up among local farmers.

Livestock farming is not neglected, and a large herd of Friesian cattle bred from British stock form the basis

of a breeding programme. Undoubtedly the most spectacular agricultural achievement in the UAE is the Abu Dhabi Arid Lands Research Centre on Saadiyat Island, adjacent to Abu Dhabi Island, which was established in 1971. Vegetables are grown in greenhouses, which are cooled instead of heated. This scheme was designed and operated by experts from the University of Arizona and financed by the Abu Dhabi Government.

Basically an advanced version of the old desert cooler method of drawing air by fans through running water, the method is used for cooling the plants, growing in the desert sand are drip-fed with water from a distillation plant, impregnated

with the nutrients. By this method, vegetables can be grown the most intensive results are starting. A total of five acres cover almost a ton of tomatoes, are obtained of large apples, an yield per acre is doubt of a United States list for tomatoes, treble broccoli and sixfold cucumbers. Two crops an acre can be annually.

In November, another experimental was opened in Dubai kilometers square, designed to attract Bedouin to settle. In Water is brought in by line and potential fish who are given 400 sq plots are supplied with the equipment and requirements for fish. They are also aided marketing of their produce.

Unlike agriculture, fish has formed part of a traditional livelihood of the UAE, in whom were living along the coast. The Japanese turned pearl industry killed the pearling in the Persian Gulf in the Second World War. The coastal waters of the UAE, particularly in the Gulf of Oman, are rich in fish, though greatly exploited. Until the past time fishing has been limited to local farcey pendent fishermen. Traditional methods of fishing to meet the requirements of a strictly local market.

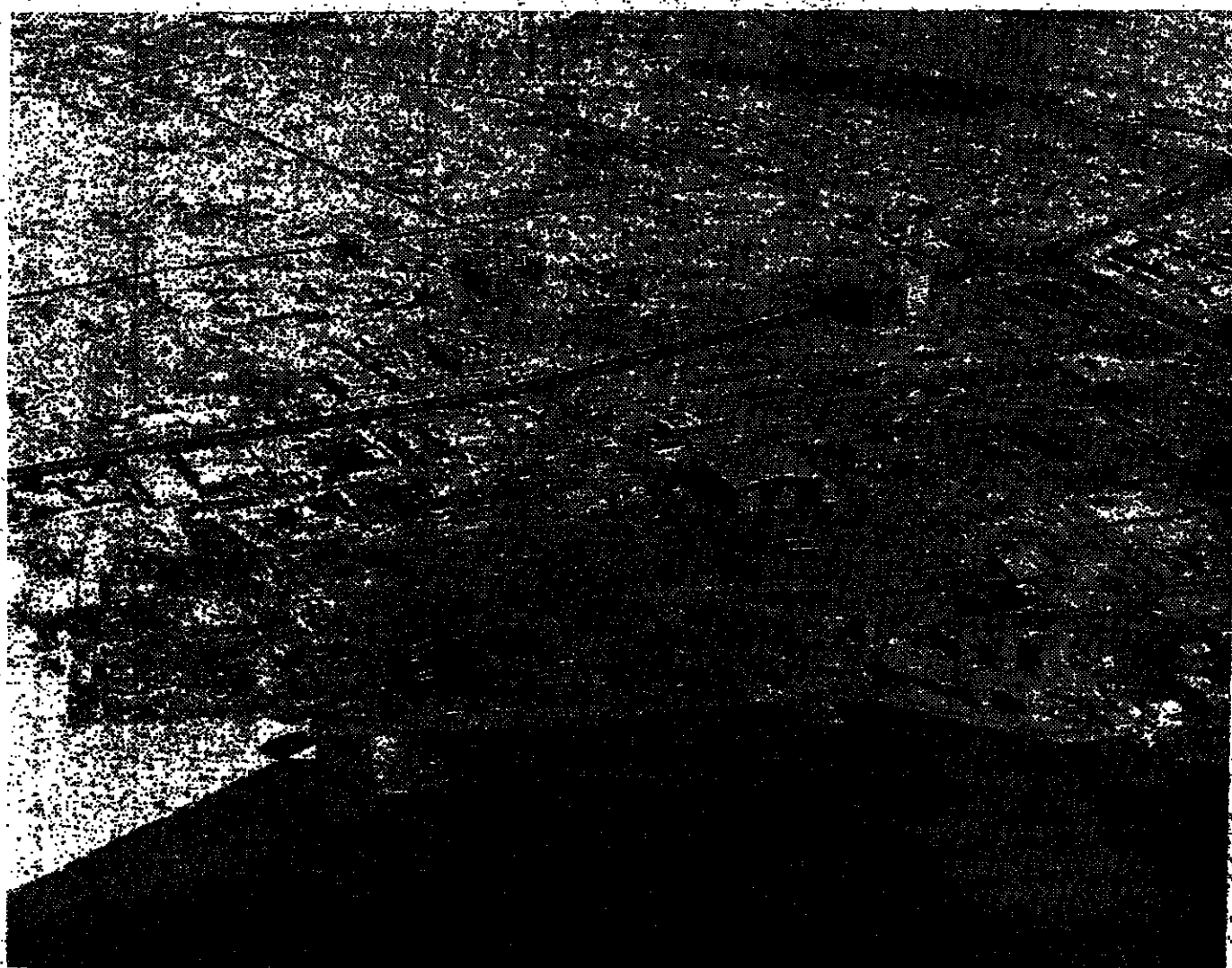
The Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has embarked on a five-year plan for the development of a modern fish industry. Existing fish have to be modernized with refrigeration plants and other equipment to meet the requirements of a fishing industry. A fishing industry, a port, constructed at the Gulf. It is intended to base the fishing industry on Ajman and Umm al-Qaywain, two of the emirates, in which a industry yet exists.

In the Gulf of C where fishing prospects best, the port of Khoran in Sharjah, alwa fishing port, has all been equipped and mired as the centre for expanding fishing industry, which aims to export surplus produce.

McDERMOTT DUBAI, 1970



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Should the Silkin Diaries be banned?

Sense of purpose with the
mate admonition: "Gentler,
what would Barbara Castle think
if she were still here?"

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Basic wage inflation goes on, but slowdown in growth rate of earnings

London. Basic wage inflation continued to rise in May, with a sharp increase in the April rate, but a slowdown in the growth rate of earnings was also being seen in the output of the manufacturing sector.

| WAGES | | | |
|--|-------|-------|----------|
| The following are the index numbers for basic rates of wages for all manual workers in all industries and services and for average earnings of self-employed in all industries and services in Great Britain covered by the monthly earnings inquiry released by the Department of Employment yesterday: | | | |
| | 1974 | 1975 | % change |
| July | 138.7 | 151.8 | 45.6 |
| Aug | 145.5 | 155.5 | 43.1 |
| Sept | 148.3 | 159.2 | 42.3 |
| Oct | 148.7 | 161.8 | 47.2 |
| Nov | 150.2 | 163.8 | 46.9 |
| Dec | 150.8 | 168.3 | 46.9 |
| 1975 | | | |
| Jan | 159.7 | 206.2 | 33.8 |
| Feb | 162.0 | 208.9 | 19.4 |
| March | 168.0 | 212.8 | 8.9 |
| April | 182.2 | 215.0 | 12.2 |
| May | 175.2 | NA | NA |

NA Not available.
% Provisional.
Not seasonally adjusted.

Mr Murray blames productivity

London. The first stage of a long-term agreement in the engineering industry which is effective in May, has been hailed by the TUC as a landmark in the history of the movement for three years.

place, suggesting that "perhaps they want instant socialism at a stroke". The basic issue is not about wages, he said. "It is about how to improve economic performance. There was some truth in various explanations for Britain's difficulties, including complaints about bloody-minded unions and incompetent management, but in none of them, he argued, was there a total explanation."

Mr Murray continued to the social contract and the left wing of the movement for three years. He said, "I know, he said, what wing wanted in its place, suggesting that 'perhaps they want instant socialism at a stroke'."

Leyland board behind state control

By Our Financial Editor. British Leyland's board is recommending shareholders to vote for the Scheme of Arrangement which would allow the Government to take control of the company.

There is growing opposition to the Scheme, and the price of 10p a share which is being offered to those shareholders who decide to sell, from some small shareholder groups.

Lord Stokes, Mr John Barber, who has been dismissed as chief executive, Sir David Barran and Lord Greenhill, who own a total of 94,000 shares, are going to accept the cash alternative of 10p a share.

The trustees of Mr Jiti Slater's family interests, who hold 275,000 shares, also intend accepting the cash offer.

Fresh rules in fight to safeguard policyholders

By Margaret Stone. Housebreakers, receivers, motor cycle thieves and perpetrators of indecent acts are among those who have in the past tried to obtain control of an insurance company. Others, of that ilk, could now be declared unfit to run an insurance company under the new insurance regulations just laid before Parliament.

Mr Adamson to resign as CBI chief

By Malcolm Brown. Mr Campbell Adamson, Director-General of the Confederation of British Industry, is to resign. He is giving up the role of industry's chief negotiator and spokesman in mid-1976.

Mr Benn turns on the North Sea oil flow

By Roger Berthoud. On what Mr Wedgwood Benn, the Secretary of State for Energy, called "this day of national celebration", the first load of North Sea oil was pumped ashore yesterday at a British refinery on the Isle of Grain, Kent.

Argyll field off the north-east coast of Scotland begin to flow ashore into the refinery's storage tanks. In just a fortnight it should be doing its modest bit to meet the needs of British industry and British motorists.

Mr Benn shared this moment of history with Mr Frederick Hamilton, chairman of the Hamilton Bros companies, based in Denver, which heads the Anglo-American consortium responsible for exploiting the small Argyll field. The other members are the Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation, Associated Newspapers, and Kleinwort Benson, merchant bankers.

The DOT's unofficial motto in these circumstances, however, seems to be 'let there be a doubt, policyholders must be given the benefit of that doubt—not the prospective insurer. On the other hand, the DOT is aware that too draconian an approach could prevent any newcomer entering the industry.

100 white collar jobs in 'to disappear soon'

London. More than 2,000 managers, white collar workers, and other staff may lose their jobs in the next few weeks, Mr Lloyd, secretary of the United Union of Engineering Workers, said at a conference in Hastings.

staff, including managers up to the £8,000 a year range, were organised voluntarily into trade unions and these unions were being informed of the situation at both local and national level.

Low output threatens pits' bonus

Productivity in the mining industry has fallen so alarmingly low that the miners' danger of losing nearly all the £290 a week production bonus, which has been paid for the past three months.

Industry facing disruption within days if the strike by railwaymen goes ahead

By Our Industrial Staff. Nationalized industries and many big companies face severe disruption within days if the railwaymen go ahead with their threatened strike from midnight on Sunday.

levels for winter so the effects were somewhat long-term, since the present campaign is level of electricity demand (presently half the winter level). Chances of switching coal to road transport were limited by trade union considerations.

concerned at the prospect of added losses. Only this week the corporation introduced price changes including reductions on products from its hard pressed strip mills division which were designed to boost demand from the motor and consumer goods industries.

Oslo may back loan for Aker

Oslo, June 18. The Norwegian government is to consider assisting the Aker shipbuilding and engineering group in raising a substantial loan to help finance the group's long-term conversion problems.

Slight recovery in sterling

Sterling made a modest recovery on the foreign exchanges yesterday after its fall on Tuesday to the lowest level ever.

Boosey & Hawkes Limited

| Music Publishers and Musical Instrument Manufacturers | | | |
|---|-------------|------------|------------|
| | 1974 | 1973 | 1972 |
| Gross turnover | £10,400,000 | £8,500,000 | £7,000,000 |
| Profit before tax | £1,520,000 | £1,052,000 | £752,000 |
| Dividends per share | 15.6p | 10.1p | 9.4p |

Extracts from comments made by the Chairman Mr H. P. Barker at the Annual General Meeting on June 18th:

SICAL INSTRUMENTS—"We could sell more if we could produce more."

SIC PUBLISHERS—"Our copyright works under those of some of the greatest composers in history."

SPORTS—"The value of our exports should rise again this year."

SPECTS—"The long term prospects for the music business are very good. Music as a human activity seems to have as long a future as it has."

Index-linked plan for car insurance

A motor insurance policy with index-linked monthly premiums has been introduced by Shipton Insurance Services. Underwritten by a consortium of motor syndicates at Lloyd's, premiums are collected from the motorist's bank account. Fluctuating in line with the average earnings index produced each month by the Department of Employment.

How the markets moved

| Rises | | Falls | |
|-----------------|------------|-----------------|------------|
| Ass Port Cement | 1p to 144p | Avon Rubber | 15p to 41p |
| Austin, E. | 3p to 43p | Barclays | 10p to 29p |
| Brit & Comm | 5p to 10p | Bechtel | 6p to 28p |
| BP | 1p to 32p | Boosey & Hawkes | 3p to 44p |
| Burmah Oil | 5p to 22p | Docton, D. | 3p to 44p |
| EMI | 1p to 17p | EC Finance | 3p to 35p |
| | | Imp Chem Ind | 3p to 22p |
| | | Lloyds Bank | 10p to 24p |

Equities drifted lower in this session as the FT index fell by 1.35 points. Gold edged securities were very quiet.

| THE POUND | | THE POUND | |
|-------------|---------|-----------|------|
| | Bank | | Bank |
| Australia | 1.76 | 1.71 | |
| Austria | 38.75 | 36.75 | |
| Belgium | 84.00 | 81.25 | |
| Canada | 1.36 | 1.31 | |
| Denmark | 12.60 | 12.20 | |
| Finland | 8.35 | 8.00 | |
| France | 9.25 | 8.95 | |
| Germany | 5.25 | 5.00 | |
| Greece | 67.75 | 65.50 | |
| Hong Kong | 11.45 | 11.00 | |
| Italy | 1455.00 | 1400.00 | |
| Japan | 690.00 | 665.00 | |
| Netherlands | 5.40 | 5.10 | |
| Norway | 11.30 | 10.95 | |
| Portugal | 56.00 | 54.00 | |
| Spain | 128.75 | 123.75 | |
| Sweden | 6.80 | 6.50 | |
| Switzerland | 5.75 | 5.55 | |
| US | 2.31 | 2.26 | |
| Yugoslavia | 37.75 | 35.75 | |

Commodities: Sugar fell yesterday. Reuters' commodity index closed at 1,067.3 (1,061.5 on Tuesday).


On other pages

Business appointments: Appointments vacant: Financial Editor: 20, 21; Diary: 19; Letters: 20, 21; Market reports: 20, 21; Share prices: 22; Bank Base Rates Table: 21.

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Who really knows the ins and outs of financing East-West trade?



The Specialists

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Branches at Beirut and Singapore. Total assets exceed £1,000,000,000.

Ford door-hangers' strike ends in manning compromise

By R. W. Shakespeare
Northern Industrial
Correspondent

One of the most costly strikes suffered by Ford at its huge Dagenham car plant for many years has ended in a compromise.

The eight-week stoppage has resulted in lost production of about £40m worth of vehicles, and although only about 50 workers have been directly involved in the dispute it has caused the lay-off of another 5,000 and put a further 6,000 on short-time.

The men on strike were door-hangers who work on the Dagenham assembly lines. Ford wanted to reduce manning scales which would mean cutting the number of door-hangers employed from 52 to 36.

The 16 workers affected had been promised alternative employment in the plant, but the strikers insisted that the existing manning scales must be retained.

Now, after further negotiations this week, the strikers have accepted a settlement in which the manning scale will be reduced by 10 to 42. There will also be a joint management-union job evaluation exercise covering the door-hangers' work.

The strikers voted at a meeting yesterday to accept the new terms. They will go back to work on Monday and the 5,000 other assembly workers at Dagenham will be recalled. The plant will resume full five-day week working—it was on a three-day week before the strike—so as to catch up on production losses which total more than 20,000 cars.

Today will see a return to work by 10,000 workers who

have been staging a three-day strike at British Leyland's nine Rover car plants, seven in the Midlands and two at Cardiff.

There will be more negotiations on a pay deal in which the Rover men have so far rejected a company offer of increases of more than £6 a week. The strikers are demanding another £5 on top of the company offer and shop stewards have given a warning that unless there is a settlement there could be an indefinite strike from Monday.

Unless there are some fresh moves to settle another car industry strike by some 360 workers at a Chrysler components factory in Coventry, the American-owned company may again face a shutdown of all its car assembly operations in Britain after the weekend.

The workers, who make plastic components for the entire Chrysler car range, are claiming payment for time when they were laid off because of the recent strike by 4,500 of the company's engines factory in Coventry.

Peter Hill writes: Steelworkers employed at the Port Talbot complex of the British Steel Corporation in South Wales continued their strike yesterday as talks were taking place in Cardiff in an effort to resolve the dispute.

Some 4,000 workers are involved in the stoppage over a dispute on a plan by the BSC to revise shift working. Steelworkers at other plants in South Wales at Llanwern and East Moors, Cardiff, who had been on strike this week returned to work yesterday following agreement that talks on revised shift working would continue at local level.

Super power RB 211 passes its test

By Arthur Reed

Rolls-Royce announced yesterday that it had completed a successful test of a more powerful version of its RB 211 jet engine, coded the 524, at a thrust equivalent to 50,000lb on take-off.

This compares with the 42,000lb rating of the 22 version which powers Lockheed TriStar aircraft at present in service with a number of airlines throughout the world.

Rolls said that after the test the engine was stripped and examined by representatives of the Civil Aviation Authority who had expressed themselves, "very pleased" with its mechanical condition.

The company now expects the 524 to be certificated for airline operation later this year. It is due to be delivered to airlines in April next year.

The completing-in five weeks less than was expected—of the 524 has added significantly at the moment, as a decision by the British Government on whether it should power the Boeing 747 jumbo is expected next week.

The decision is expected to be favourable, even though the Government has declined support for the project in the past unless Boeing and Rolls would agree to a foreign airline in addition to a sale to British Airways.

The Government is now believed to be ready to drop its foreign airline proviso. At the same time, it may authorize the thrust of the 211 to be increased further, to 53,000lb. The cost of modifying the 747 and further upgrading the engine would total around £40m, but could lead to some £400m worth of future engine sales.

Need for companies to recover wage costs for investment

By David Young

A warning that companies will shortly have to recover the high wage costs now being paid if they are to secure adequate investment in production capacity for the time when demand returns is contained in the latest monthly survey of prices by the Institute of Purchasing and Supply.

This is a pessimistic note in a survey which has otherwise optimistic conclusions, with manufacturers and material suppliers seeking the smallest number of price increases in any month since the survey was launched in late 1973.

There is further encouragement in the fact that the size of price increases continued to decline from the peak of 14.7 per cent in February to just over 10 per cent.

The size of manufacturers' price rises is now back to the levels seen in the last four months of 1974, when the average was below the 10.5 per cent mark.

This continued downward trend, the institute says, confirms the findings of the recent Department of Industry's Index of United Kingdom Manufacturers' home sales output prices, which showed the smallest

monthly increase in prices, other than in food, drink and tobacco, for 18 months.

The obvious reason for this is that declining commodity costs, coupled with falling demand, are preventing firms from raising prices. The budgetary measures and the EEC referendum are likely to have been very much secondary reasons for the decline in manufacturers' price rises, the institute adds.

It gives a warning, however, that there are already signs that the tight cash-costs position is beginning to have its effects.

The larger Category One companies involved in the survey sought more than 100 separate increases in May, the largest sample for some months. The size of the Category One rises also rose in May to 9.98 per cent, compared with less than 9.5 per cent a month before.

Smaller companies are also in a position where they will have to begin recovering increased wages costs, and all the indications suggest that the three-month decline in industrial price rises recorded may prove to be only temporary. The escalation of wages is shortly brought under tighter control.

W German GNP shows drop of 1.5 pc

From Peter Norman

Bonn, June 18

West Germany's Federal Bank has confirmed the fact that the German economy has still not broken out of the recession phase it entered last autumn. In its latest monthly report, the bank stated that there have been noticeable expansionary impulses in certain sectors of the economy, but these have not proved strong enough to bring a general improvement.

In the first quarter of this year, real gross national product, adjusted for seasonal factors, was down 1.5 per cent compared with the final quarter of last year and 3 per cent lower than in the first quarter of 1974.

According to the bank's report the most important demand drop in West Germany has been a rise in private consumption. Despite falling employment and record savings this rose at a nominal rate of about 9 per cent in the first quarter compared with the same period of last year and gained in real terms by an estimated 2.5 per cent.

However, the inclination to invest among businessmen has remained weak. The bank said investment in equipment and building fell in the first three months of this year compared with the final quarter of 1974, concluding that "businessmen's expectations for the future, which are decisive for investment planning, have been muted above all by the fall in export business".

The fall in export demand has been unexpectedly marked with new orders from abroad dropping by about a sixth in the first four months of this year compared with a year before.

Japanese economy is 'on way up'

From Peter Hazelhurst

Tokyo, June 18

A leading economic research centre has predicted that Japan will emerge from the current fiscal year with a meagre growth rate of 2.1 per cent, but the country will attain a spectacular net growth rate of 6.5 per cent in 1975 when the government's anti-recessionary measures begin to take effect.

Releasing the results of projected investigations, the Nomura Research Institute of Technology and Economics claimed that the current business slump will continue through out the fiscal year but that the economy will pick up in 1976.

The institute, which called on the government to compile a supplementary budget to stimulate the economy, also predicted that the Bank of Japan will have to cut its current discount rate of eight per cent by another 2 per cent towards the end of the year.

As the report was released, the government announced a three-point package of measures to stimulate the economy, promote housing projects, increase public works spending and expand anti-pollution investment.

The eight-point programme which was approved by the Council of Economic Ministers is expected to create demand in the region of £2,686m.

This is the third time that the government has bowed before the demands of big business during the past six months to ease its tight money policy.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Hysterical reaction against Rent Act unwarranted

From Father P. Byrne

Sir, I fear that in reacting to a somewhat hysterical fashion against the 1974 Rent Act, Mr Jacobs (June 16) has perpetuated many of the myths surrounding this Act, and, in doing so, has made a number of inaccurate and muddled statements.

First, while agreeing that the level of empty private property gives great cause for concern, I would dispute the assertion that half of these properties would be let but for the existence of the Rent Act. Research carried out here at SHAC leads us to the conclusion that it is still too early to judge the full effects of the Act.

We believe that much of this property stands empty because individuals or property companies who bought property during the boom of the early seventies are reluctant to sell without recouping the full cost of their property—that is both the price and the interest charges paid since the date of purchase.

A large number of flats remain empty; the result of hasty conversions carried out for speculative purposes during the boom period. Many companies are more interested in quick profits through sale than in income derived from rents, even fair rents, which carries with it management costs.

Second, it is nonsense to suggest that squatting is a direct consequence of the Rent Act. The current squatting movement chronologically predates the current Rent Act, developing as it did in the late sixties mainly as a symptom of the chronic shortage of accommodation available for rent at a reasonable level, but also in part as an expression of an ideological stand against property.

Third, it is also incorrect to state that there are only an estimated "30,000 genuinely homeless people in this country". Mr Jacobs is here quoting the official statistics of applications for assistance to local authorities, which have certain limitations. They do not

in the main include homeless single persons, families who have not contacted local authorities or families who are not eligible for local authority assistance. Many families do not contact local authorities for a variety of reasons, but turn to relatives and friends for help.

Also, excluded from these figures are the countless thousands of families living in overcrowded and unfit properties according to official DOB figures for 1971, the number of unfit properties in England and Wales was 1,244 million (7.3 per cent of the total housing stock), and the number of properties lacking one or more basic amenities was 2,856 million (16.8 per cent of the total housing stock). There is reason to believe that these figures were underestimates. In 1971 and that the percentage of unfit properties is now higher.

The SHAC view when the Rent Act was passed was, on balance, in support. We felt that the gain in security for the tenant to the privately rented sector, who had lived with uncertainty prior to the Act, outweighed the possible resultant loss of accommodation. Evidence from SHAC casework shows that the number of families with security problems seeking help from SHAC has fallen substantially since the implementation of the Act.

Surely Mr Jacobs could take a more constructive approach, pointing out more fully to the landlords that their tenants are unjustly treated. The resident landlord, for instance, has greater freedom of action since the Act, as he is now able to let rooms unfurnished as well as furnished without the tenant enjoying full security and a landlord can still regain possession through the courts where tenants can be proved to have caused a nuisance, damage to the property, broken the conditions of their tenancy or failed to pay their rent.

Yours faithfully,
PAUL BYRNE, Director,
Shelter Housing Aid Society,
189 Old Brompton Road,
London, SW5.

Manchester's fine example with compute

From Mr Allan Clayton

Sir, Mr Owen has shown agreement. June 16, Greater Manchester. Tra has made substantial savings by the purchase of a hard computer.

Let us hope that awareness of cost does not escape the notice of other authorities, faced as are with the need to effective cuts in expenditure to the current financial climate.

It is a sad reflection of authority, and that of Greater Manchester, that the first of this type the United Kingdom, though such decisions have been commonplace in United States for three years. Any attack on inflation always be taken that much seriously by the public as if central or local government a decisive lead to costs.

Yours faithfully,
ALLAN CLAYTON,
Flat 3,
84 Westbourne Terrace,
London, W2,
June 16

Beheading a Benn myth

From Mr Michael Ivens

Sir, You reported us as (June 13) that we £300,000 to get rid of Mr. Benn. This is the way myths are started. I should hit this on the right away.

At a press conference I said "our campaign against 'Bennery' last year, £300,000. That is a very recent thing. It is true that we criticised Mr Benn, but also said last year that he was one of the few Ministers who was actually preaching the good word."

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL IVENS,
Aims for Freedom and
Justice,
5 Plough Place,
Fetter Lane, London, EC4.

Engineers' desire for a unified body

From Mr J. A. Wakefield

Sir, Professor Coles in his capacity as chairman of the Council of Engineering Institutions expresses in his letter of June 11 so well the fears of many engineers, whose principal concern is to serve the community in which they live. The very thing that we want is to harm the community.

For that very reason professional engineers have made several attempts to form a strong organization which he describes. Unfortunately, these attempts have been frustrated by influential engineers, who were suspicious of a body which might seek to benefit its members by bullying the employers.

It might have been thought that the recent attempt by the presidents of the three major institutions would have been welcomed by everyone, because they proposed one democratic institution, the governing body of which was to be elected by a ballot of all chartered engineers.

It is unfortunate that the Council of Engineering Institutions, the federal body to whom the three presidents referred their proposals, insists that the new body, if ever it is formed, shall be governed by a council with a federal structure.

It is believed by many of us in the profession that the CEI could have been very much more effective but for its federal structure and, therefore, it makes no sense to form another

body similar in most respects except in name.

At no time have all members of the engineering profession been asked how they wish to be governed, and I believe shall not be alone in asking the CEI to organize a referendum amongst all corporate members of their 15 constituent institutions. There is danger that if they fail to do this the three major institutions may be obliged to go alone and thereby split the profession.

A. WAKEFIELD,
The United Kingdom
Association of Professional
Engineers,
Wix Hill House,
West Horsley, Surrey.

Big advertising agency to make 20pc staff cut

By Patricia Tisdall

Leo Burnett, one of Britain's largest advertising agencies, announced staff cuts yesterday which will reduce their overall employee total by more than 20 per cent.

The cuts which are part of a major reorganization drive, will involve about 50 redundancies and bring the agency's staff total to fewer than 200. Those affected are mainly concerned with planning and administration.

Commenting on the rationalization programme, Mr Gordon Barrett, the agency's managing director, said it arose from depressed conditions in the packaged goods and consumer goods fields which had led to static advertising billings. The agency was concentrating on its main media buying and creative functions.

ITV revenue drops

A reduction of 3 per cent in independent television's net advertisement revenue earnings last month compared with May, 1974, is attributed to the effect of the strike which halted transmissions. The Independent Television Companies Association gave the figure for last month as £13,274,506, against £13,690,223 a year earlier.

Business appointments

New chairman chosen for Edward Bates (Holdings)

Mr D. Keown-Boyd has succeeded Mr R. C. Gammell as chairman of Edward Bates and Sons (Holdings). Mr Gammell remains on the board.

Mr Dick Taverne has joined the board of BOC International.

Mr Michael Heelas has been made managing director of Volkswagen (GB) from September 1. Mr John Wagner, the present managing director of Volkswagen (GB), is to take over Group 1 (and 2), the family-owned import company which is the Swedish distributor of Volvo.

Mr Donald Ealy has been elected a vice-president of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation. He will continue as director of administration for ITT Europe.

Mr M. J. Curtin, deputy chairman of Hillier Technical Services, has been designated deputy chairman and chief executive. Mr N. Hewins and Mr E. A. Kirkby become joint managing directors. Dr F. T. Hamblin is now director of administration.

Lord Hewlett, who joined the board of Hillier Technical Services, has been elected chairman in succession to Mr Leslie Hiles, who is retiring. Mr John Womersley will now be chief executive and Mr Roland Eastman deputy chairman. The product trading activities of Gill & Duffus and Laudauer (Produce) have been merged under

the name of Gill & Duffus Laudauer. Mr R. C. Gammell has been elected chairman and managing director and Mr W. G. Brown, Mr H. B. Fossey, Mr C. J. Rockett, Mr R. A. Seaborn and Mr E. H. Wilden have been made directors.

Mr T. R. Harrison has become director of finance for Dow Chemical Europe, in addition to his responsibilities as controller.

Mr Peter Brewin has been made managing director of Bemrose & Sons, a subsidiary of the Bemrose Corporation.

Mr R. A. Leeks is to become manager, Kodak marketing division, as from July 1, after the retirement of Mr A. Roe.

Mr R. W. Smith, Mr A. R. Phillips and Mr M. J. Hunt have been made directors of Anderson Finch Villiers.

Mr Robert Bartlett has become national sales manager of Pimley Bowes marking systems division.

Mr Nicholas Beard and Mr John Newman join the main board of Brentnall Beard Holdings. Mr R. F. S. Kimber, general manager, and Mr M. W. Stoe, company secretary, have been made additional directors of Southern Newspapers.

Mr R. E. L. Pullman, general manager, and Mr W. G. F. Diddam, company secretary, and deputy general manager, become additional directors of Southernprint.

Mr Richard Jones is the new sales director of Wichita Company.

Compagnie Financière de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

| Financial Highlights | (Millions of Francs) | |
|--|----------------------|---------|
| | 1973 | 1974 |
| Consolidated results for the Paribas Group | | |
| Consolidated earnings | 269 | 310 |
| Compagnie Financière's share | 219 | 241 |
| Earnings per share | F.21.52 | F.23.72 |
| Value per share | F.360 | F.333 |
| Compagnie Financière | | |
| Profit for the Year | 115 | 120.7 |
| Distribution | 96 | 111.3 |
| Dividend per share | F.9.45 | F.11 |

The Annual General Meeting held on June 2nd approved the 1973 Accounts and voted a dividend of F.11. Assets of the group increased from F36,946 million to F52,372 million in 1973, an increase of 15%. Compagnie Financière's share, after deduction of minority interests, reached F241 million compared with F219 million. Earnings from Banking activities represent 42.5% of the total, and earnings from group holdings 57.5%. Foreign earnings reached 40% (compared with 27%), the remaining 60% coming from activities in France. The net earnings per share rose by 10% from F21.52 to F23.72.

International Expansion

On the international front, the Paribas group has

extended its operations into the Middle East, and in the American market.

In the Middle East, the Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas is now represented in Doha (Qatar) and Abu Dhabi with branches opened in 1973, in Dubai (1974) and Muscat (1975) and will shortly open a branch in Bahrain. It also has a share in the Banque de Sharjah, opened in 1974.

In the United States, the merger of Warburg-Paribas Inc. with AG-Becker, and the creation of the Becker and Warburg-Paribas Group Inc. has increased the Paribas potential in the American market, and permits it to offer in the United States a complete range of banking and financial services to its clients.

Copies of the Report (in English) will be available after the 24th July 1975 and can be obtained from: Securities Department, S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd, 30 Gresham Street, London EC2P 2EB and from the Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Moor House, 119 London Wall, London EC2Y 5DR.

BRITISH-BORNEO PETROLEUM SYNDICATE LIMITED

Extracts from the Statement of the Chairman at the 61st Annual General Meeting held in London on 18th June 1975

At the Annual General Meeting last year we were in the early stages of a catalytic fall in Stock Exchange values which reached its nadir in January of this year. I am glad to tell you that we have now come more than full circle. Today the Stock Exchange value of our investments held at 31st March last is £5,309,000 and it exceeds the Balance Sheet value by £5,288,000.

Despite the difficult conditions during the year our income from investments at £475,000 shows an improvement on the previous year of £102,000. Other income at £275,000 benefited from a successful activity in market dealings which gave us a profit on dealings of £257,000 compared with £126,000 in the previous year. Net profit after taxation amounts to £314,000, an improvement of £40,000. We are once again restrained as to the dividends we are permitted to pay you. The interim and final dividends total £227,000 so we are left with £87,000 being added to our reserves.

Taking Stock Exchange values at 31st March last the make up of our quoted investments was 49% oil companies, 35% gold mining and mining finance, 10% industrial, 4% investment trusts and 2% preference shares.

Our portfolio gives us a strong financial position. We shall continue to be active in long term investment and in dealings. There will be further opportunities to stretch out into oil and other ventures but our main investment will continue to be in quoted securities with the emphasis on the energy and mining fields where we have particular expertise and expect to continue to do well.

Copies of the full Statement and the 1975 Report and Accounts are available from the Secretaries of the Company, 1-2 Broad Street Place, London EC2M 7EP.

The London Asiatic Rubber and Produce Company, Ltd.

Issued & Paid-up Capital . . . £3,480,554 in 10p shares
Secretaries and Agents
Harrisons & Crosfield, Limited

| | Year ended 31.12.74 | Year ended 31.12.73 |
|---|----------------------|---------------------|
| PROFIT & DIVIDEND | | |
| Profit after tax | £2,949,385 | £1,806,855 |
| Dividend for year (maximum permissible) | £ 730,993 (2.10022p) | £ 671,399 (1.922p) |
| CROPS HARVESTED | | |
| Rubber—kg | 19,430,811 | 18,581,303 |
| Palm Oil & Kernels—long tons | 37,667 | 32,816 |
| PLANTED ACREAGE | | |
| Rubber and Oil Palms | 53,274 acres | |

Annual General Meeting—11th July 1975

COMPANY MEETING

THE SABAH TIMBER COMPANY LIMITED

Mr. H. G. C. Townsend's review

The Annual General Meeting of The Sabah Timber Company Limited will be held on July 11th in London. The following is an extract from the circulated statement by Mr. H. G. C. Townsend, O.B.E., the Chairman.

Group profit for 1974, before taxation after the payment of £1,569,640 in royalties to the Sabah Government was £5,067,031. Of this figure, 63 per cent came from the group's UK activities and 37 per cent from logging operations in Sabah. Taxation absorbed £3,340,365. The directors recommend a final distribution of 0.37414p per share, making 1.22414p for the year, the maximum permitted (1973: 1.1231p). Dividend of £1,184,184 to be added to reserves.

As was to be expected in view of the sharp deterioration in the general business climate, and particularly in construction activity, these results fall well short of the all-time record established in the exceptionally favourable conditions of 1973. Profit was down by 38 per cent before and 41 per cent after tax, but was well ahead of anything achieved before 1973.

For the UK as a whole, the number of housing starts and the volume of apparent softwood consumption each fell in 1974 by some 23 per cent, leading inevitably to an increase in importers' and merchants' stocks and in costs of finance. Group stocks reached a peak towards the end of 1974, but have since been steadily reduced, leading to the elimination of the net bank overdraft. Liquidity has been aided by the provisions of the last two budgets relating to increases in the value of stocks, which result in the deferment of payment of £3,340,365 of the same provided for UK taxation in the 1973 and 1974 accounts.

Eastern Sector: After opening strongly, the South-East Asian log market weakened steadily from April onwards. By the end of the year prices at the port of shipment stood at about half the March level and the production of some grades and species had become uneconomic.

Production, which was kept well in line with sales to avoid any build-up of stocks, was just under 2 million cubic feet.

solid achievement in a number of areas. The directors were obliged to suspend operations altogether for periods.

At the beginning of 1974 log export restriction scheme was introduced by agreement between Indonesia, Malaysia (including Sabah) and the Philippines. Bearing this mind, and the general market situation, we are expecting further fall in production year to about 7 million cubic feet.

United Kingdom: Since the reference has already been made to the downturn in construction industry to the fortunes of the UK trade are closely allied, and the resultant build-up of stocks and borrowings continued to come well under control in 1973. Liquidity problem accentuated by the restraint Government price control replacement costs were rising, made themselves felt in the second half of the year.

With a similar fall in demand in other consuming countries in Scandinavia elsewhere have cut back production in an endeavour to prevent the market dropping to an uneconomic level. Prices have nevertheless fallen back somewhat, rising for seven successive years and due allowance, been made for this in the valuation of stocks.

Despite these adverse factors Sabah subsidiary company gave a good account of itself by returning aggregate results for 1974 which could be considered exceptional by other standards than that of 1973.

Meanwhile the steady growth of our UK network continues. All the new members of our group have a first-class reputation and in line with our policy it will be the aim to acquire and foster the best log and timber trading firms and enterprises within the group framework. We are receptive to further suitable opportunities for growth.

Trading conditions remain difficult and it would be unrealistic to expect any recovery in demand. However, a recovery is poised to take place of any upswing which comes.

THE EDITOR
Against
Made
Time
with

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

A mixed picture from two brewery majors

The Guinness results on stock market exchange this time the rise in pre-tax profits from £11.0m was not only a record for the company but also a reflection of the advantages now being enjoyed by the brewers. The Guinness results, however, are a mixed picture. The company's earnings, which have been rising steadily since 1972, are now at a level of £22.1m, a 10 per cent increase on the £20.1m of 1974. This is a very good result, especially in view of the fact that the company's sales have fallen by 1.5 per cent to £225.5m. The company's operating costs, however, have risen by 1.5 per cent to £20.1m, which has resulted in a 10 per cent increase in pre-tax profits. The company's net profit after tax is £11.0m, a 10 per cent increase on the £10.0m of 1974. The company's dividend is £4.5m, a 10 per cent increase on the £4.1m of 1974. The company's share price is £2.10, a 10 per cent increase on the £1.90 of 1974.

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Making the railways masters of their own destiny

Michael Baily



If John Gilbert, the new transport minister, aspires to more than a reputation for being a man of the hour, he will have to make the railways masters of their own destiny. The railways are a public service, and as such, they should be run in the public interest. The railways are a public service, and as such, they should be run in the public interest. The railways are a public service, and as such, they should be run in the public interest.

Mr. John Gilbert, the new Minister of Transport, faced with rapidly deteriorating railway finances.

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Finesse with the knife

The recession is now developing very rapidly indeed. Industrial output in the three months to April was running at an annual rate of about 8 per cent below the level six months earlier. No such fall has occurred in normal conditions since the war. The fall in the gross domestic product is certainly slower, but still very rapid in relation to the conventional definition of a recession as two consecutive quarters of declining national output. The unemployment trend, the investment intentions evidence and the developing discrepancy between the still high level of pay settlements and the much slower growth over the last three months in average earnings all confirm this picture, as also does the decline in imports and the consequently remarkable elimination of the balance of payments deficit on current account.

Anyone reared on postwar economic orthodoxy would find it surprising that in this situation the talk is not of stimulating the economy, but of further action to curtail the budget deficit. Indeed, the suggestion in this page yesterday that the planned borrowing requirement needs to be halved in the current financial year—implying a spending cut of about £450m in the remaining months of the period—must seem almost mad to anyone who still sees the function of national budgeting to maintain the equilibrium between demand and capacity in the national economy as a whole.

Such a cut imposed at this stage would certainly fly in the face of the ideal of purposeful planning of Government spending over quinquennial periods which has become a conventional wisdom since the publication of the Plowden Report 14 years ago. It would indeed be a classic case of the phenomenon for which the tag "stop-go" was originally coined. It is a sign both of the severity of the economic crisis which inflation is now posing to the whole structure of Britain's political economy and of the way in which rapid inflation has become a major economic idea that there should be widespread and growing support for action of this kind. The argument is not, of course, that deflation, in the sense of depressing the real level of economic activity by budgetary action, is of itself the answer. It is to some unknown extent an unavoidable by-product of the process.

The argument is that, when inflation is as rapid and as volatile as has now become the case, inflationary expectations begin to react much more quickly and directly to changing monetary conditions. In these circumstances monetary stimulus tends to have less impact on the level of economic activity and to feed through more and more quickly into faster increases in prices.

Conversely, it becomes reasonable to expect that, even if the relationship is not perfectly symmetrical in the disinflationary direction, monetary constraint will have more direct impact on the behaviour of pay and prices—and consequently less on the level of real economic activity—than has been the case in the inflationary period. The inflationary impact on prices than conventional forecasting methods would suggest.

There can be no escaping the fact that, if cash or monetary limits are to be made the controlling factor, then direct control of the real level and quality of services provided will be surrendered for the time being. The reality will have to accommodate itself to the monetary desiderata rather than as for so long, the other way round.

But it is hardly too much to ask that this should be accepted for the public sector when the Chancellor has already accepted it for the economy as a whole, by stating that for the time being the level of employment can no longer be the fixed point in his budget judgments, but must instead become the residual of the financial policies which are necessary to combat inflation and to finance the balance of payments. Even so the consequences of the full-hearted application of such disinflationary financial policies could turn out to have less real inflationary impact than output and more monetary disinflationary impact on prices than conventional forecasting methods would suggest.

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Business Diary: MD of VW GB • Siege economy

wagen GB yesterday months of speculation the future plans of Heelas, the 46-year-old managing director of Volkswagen UK. He is an ally of one of the motor companies to be sold to the Tilling group. From September 1 he will be director of Volkswagen GB, the Thomas Tilling group. The Tilling connection makes things rather more complicated. Heelas was appointed director of Mercedes-Benz in 1972, when it too was part of the Tilling group. After he arrived, negotiations began for the company to be sold to the Tilling group. The Tilling group, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Tilling group, was sold to the Tilling group. The Tilling group, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Tilling group, was sold to the Tilling group.

Michael Heelas: new allegiance of confidence in the Thomas Tilling management. Volkswagen is back on top of the European market, with nearly 5 per cent of the United Kingdom market. The company's sales have risen by more than a year in the last three months. The company's sales have risen by more than a year in the last three months. The company's sales have risen by more than a year in the last three months.

Next week's auction, a novel way of testing the commercial property market, seems hardly likely to wipe Siegel's slate clean. Although a valuation of £20m for the properties is being put about, Davies admits that this is what the market stands at. The market stands at this level. The market stands at this level. The market stands at this level.

The Stock Exchange, yesterday reviewed contacts established with the Government. He was complimentary about the Chancellor, Denis Healey, and said that he had adopted a most constructive attitude towards the Exchange, having accepted invitations to working lunches. He said that he had accepted invitations to working lunches. He said that he had accepted invitations to working lunches.

Another visitor, shortly expected at Throgmorton Street is Len Murray, TUC General Secretary, who is down for a working lunch. Murray rejected previous overtures, but came to Loveday's farewell dinner and found himself the centre of attraction. Closer contact has also been established with the EEC stock exchanges, with whom relations were once "a bit sticky". Loveday rejected suggestions that members are less willing to serve on the council than before (the council elections are on Friday, so we shall see). He says he is now "off to grow vegetables". He is also retiring from his partnership with the brokers Read Hurst Brown.

For auction

The boom days of the property market brought together some real estate firms, none more so than Moscow Narodny Bank and self-confessed "speculators" Peter Davies, Davies managing director of Siegel Bates which is auctioning off its properties next week. The company had liabilities of about £20m, of which the Russian state bank is due for about a third.

All change

George Loveday, who next week hands over to Michael Marlowe the chairmanship of

Right mixture

Mix together the first North Sea oil to flow to Britain, merchant bankers N. M. Rothschild and two Cornish tin miners and you get a tiny British company called Expro. Expro (Exploration and Production) is a public company. It is the oil service company retained by Hamilton Brothers to commission and operate

Wheatstheaf a frustrating year

The Chairman, Mr. E. Aslett Moore, making his first Statement to shareholders, points out that while employees, shareholders and customers all made positive and effective contributions to the business, their combined efforts to serve the public are continually frustrated by State intervention.

The main points from his Statement are:

Results

Turnover increased 30% to £227,256,000 but, because of the effects of margin controls and the unfettered rise in costs generally, pre-tax profits were £2,904,000 compared with £3,066,000. By close control of capital expenditure, stock, debtors and creditors, bank overdrafts were reduced by over £1.5m during the year and this trend has been continued into the current year. The maximum permitted increase in the ordinary dividend is recommended.

Wholesale Companies

These companies again contributed handsomely to the results despite operating under appalling trading conditions. Over the years a close trust has grown with our customers and we are concerned that for reasons not clearly understood they, like other independent businessmen, are selected for severe fiscal treatment as self-employed persons, amounting some way to persecution.

In past years we have progressively expanded our capacity but in 1974 and in the current year the rate of expansion is being cut-back. The reason for the decline in aggressive development is not for lack of drive and energy but because of the inability under current conditions of rapidly escalating costs to achieve profits from many types of commercial investment.

Hypermarket (Holdings) Limited

The third Carrefour opened in Eastleigh in July 1974, and trading has exceeded all expectations. Sales will exceed £1.1m in the first full year of operation, thus saving the community rather more than the anticipated £750,000. We shall persist in efforts to open further Carrefours in spite of the Government's highly interventionist policies, destroying wilfully the efforts of traders like ourselves to solve the problems of prices and costs in the medium to long term. We anticipate a useful contribution to group profits this year.

Prospects

Going temporarily "ex novo development" in the U.K. should increase profits in the short term but growth in the medium term is on the face of it restricted. When the opportunity for growth again appears in this country we shall be ready to exploit it to the fullest extent. We are hopeful of creating alternative sources of profit overseas.

Wheatstheaf Distribution & Trading Limited

If you would like a copy of the Annual Report containing the full text of the Chairman's Statement, write to the Secretary, Wheatstheaf Distribution & Trading Limited, St. George's House, St. George's Street, Winchester, Hants.

F.H.Lloyd

HOLDINGS LIMITED

GROUP RESULTS

| YEAR TO 29th MARCH | 1975 | 1974 |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|
| | £000 | £000 |
| External Sales | £48,589 | £35,507 |
| Profit before Taxation | £4,204 | £2,343 |
| Taxation | £2,339 | £1,122 |
| Available profit of the Group | £1,847 | £1,508 |
| Earnings per 25p share | 9.6p | 6.2p |

The Future

Some feeling of anti-climax must inevitably follow the achievement of record results and this is heightened by the onset of a recession which virtually precludes the attainment of greater heights for the time being. While the order books of the heavy engineering companies and the foundries are virtually sufficient to ensure a full year's activity the present low level of demand will prevent the Steel Division from making its full contribution this year and one or two of the lighter Engineering companies will also be adversely affected by the current recession. Whilst at the present time it appears unlikely that the results of the current year will equal the figures now presented to you I am confident that assuming no major change in the economy of this country, they will be well above our previous best year.

Leslie Carrier Chairman

Dividends

An interim dividend of 1.25p per 25p share was paid on 3rd January, 1975. The Directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of 2.7175p per share making a total for the year of 3.9675p which is the maximum permitted. The final dividend will be payable on 11th August, 1975.

Annual General Meeting

The Report and Accounts will be posted on 26th June, 1975 and the Annual General Meeting will be held at 12 noon on 23rd July, 1975 at Winchester House, 100 Old Broad Street, London E.C.2.

F.H.LLOYD HOLDINGS LTD., JAMES BRIDGE STEEL WORKS, NR, WEDNESBURY, STAFFS.

INTERIM STATEMENT

GUINNESS

Interim Statement

GROUP PROFIT FOR 24 WEEKS TO 15th MARCH 1975

| | 1975 | 1974 |
|---|-------|-------|
| | £m | £m |
| SALES Holding and subsidiary companies | 140.6 | 113.0 |
| PROFITS Holding and subsidiary companies | 15.6 | 13.0 |
| Trading profit before depreciation | 3.6 | 3.1 |
| Deduct: Depreciation | 12.0 | 9.9 |
| Trading profit (see Note 1) | 10.8 | 8.7 |
| Brewing | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Confessionary | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| General Trading | 0.4 | 0.6 |
| Plastics | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Property | 12.0 | 9.9 |
| Income from Investments (see Note 2) | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Interest on loan to Associated Company | 12.4 | 10.2 |
| Bank and loan interest | 2.6 | 1.4 |
| Profit before taxation | 9.8 | 8.8 |
| Associated Companies | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Share of profits before taxation (see Note 3) | 11.0 | 10.1 |
| Holding, subsidiary and associated companies | 4.3 | 4.1 |
| Profit before taxation | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Taxation | 4.9 | 4.7 |
| Holding and subsidiary companies (see Note 4) | 6.1 | 5.4 |
| Associated companies—share of taxation (see Note 3) | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Profit after taxation | 5.5 | 4.9 |
| Less: Minority interests | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Attributable to ordinary stockholders of holding company before extraordinary items | 5.0 | 4.6 |
| Less: Extraordinary items after taxation (see Note 5) | 1.7 | 1.5 |
| Attributable to ordinary stockholders of holding company after extraordinary items | 3.3 | 3.1 |
| INTERIM DIVIDEND (see Note 6) | 1.7 | 1.5 |
| EARNINGS PER 25p STOCK UNIT | 5.5 | 4.9 |
| Based on average number of stock units in issue | 84.7 | 84.0 |

NOTES
1. The trading profit after depreciation of the holding and subsidiary companies attributable to sales in the markets indicated is analysed in the following table:

| | 1975 | 1974 |
|----------|------|------|
| | £m | % |
| Home | 9.5 | 79 |
| Overseas | 2.5 | 21 |
| | 12.0 | 100 |

2. Franked investment income includes the associated credit for U.K. corporation tax.

3. The attributable proportion of profits is included in respect of the following associated companies: Harp Lager Ltd., Guinness (Nigeria) Ltd., Cantrell & Cochrane Group Ltd., Sierra Leone Brewery Ltd., Savage Smith & Co. Ltd., Taunton Cider Co. Ltd. and associated companies of Morison Son & Jones International Ltd.

4. (a) Overseas taxation amounts to £0.8m (£0.7m) (b) U.K. corporation tax has been provided at the rate of 52% (52%).

5. Extraordinary items after taxation: 1975 1974

| | £m | £m |
|--|-----|-----|
| Modernisation of Dublin brewery | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Terminal costs of certain non-brewing activities | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| | 0.5 | 0.5 |

ARTHUR GUINNESS SON AND COMPANY LIMITED

6. INTERIM DIVIDEND
An interim dividend of 1.9675p per 25p ordinary stock unit has been declared which together with the associated tax credit is equivalent to 3.0266p (2.6804p) per 25p ordinary stock unit, an increase of 12.5% compared with last year. The interim dividend will be paid on 11th August, 1975.

In view of the provisions of the U.K. Finance Bill with regard to the tax treatment of scrip dividends, it is not proposed to offer to stockholders a scrip dividend option in lieu of the cash dividend.

These results follow the pattern which I predicted in my statement at the Annual General Meeting in February. As the full effect of higher duties imposed in the U.K. Budget last April has yet to be felt, and as the general economic climate continues to give cause for concern and uncertainty, I do not propose to give a detailed forecast of our results, but I see no reason to alter the personal opinion I expressed at the Annual General Meeting that for the current year your Company should expect to make profits close to last year's level, and I believe that we have now a good chance of improving on the 1974 figures.

IVEAGH, Chairman

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Still no support for equities

The City was growing increasingly nervous yesterday as it waited in vain for any sign that the national rail strike—now only three days away—could be averted. Gilt edged stocks looked steadier, helped by a slight improvement in the pound. But for equities it was another day of drifting prices, with trading very thin as the institutions continued to stay out of the market.

Market indices extended their losses. The FT index shed 4.5 points to 325.0, a net loss of 14.6 points over the past three trading sessions. Marked bargains, at 5.745, were again low. Amplified figures for Tuesday disclosed that equity trading was worth only £51m.

The lower trend in equities was beginning to inspire some rethinking among stockbrokers. While most agree that the railmen's pay claim provides a test of Government will, few think that the stock market will turn higher if a strike is averted.

What the City wants is to see action by the Government to back up the Chancellor's prediction that United Kingdom inflation will be halved in 12 months. The rejection of the social contract by the engineering unions, together with a refusal by ICI manual workers of a 26 per cent pay rise offer, confirmed City belief that only legal restraint from the Government will curb inflation.

Among smaller companies, shares in Weyburn Engineering soared to 215p (after 221p) as the bulls weighed up the huge rise in first half profits which reflected the group's central position as a supplier to the diesel engine market.

J. Dennis, and B. Fentleman were helped by trading gains. With profits on target, Sketched ahead, and a first half recovery lifted Record Ridgeway. But Avon Rubber fell back after disclosing a loss and a missed dividend.

Two bid situations provided fresh factors for Scaled Motor Construction jumped to 44p, after 49p on the increased offer from Myson Group, whose shares were easier at 73p.

And there was renewed support for Sheffield Twist & Steel,

of the past few days. GKN (239p), Tube Investments (254p), Metal Box (265p) and Bawley Siddle (278p) were all without supporters, even if selling was light.

The picture was much the same on the blue chip pitches, where Glaxo Holdings (362p) remained out of favour, with the shares adding 6p to the substantial fall suffered since the announcement of the rights issue. At 317p, Bats were dull, and ICI (282p), Unilever (376p), Beecham (286p) and Courtauld (122p) all closed at the lowest levels of the day.

The odd feature did penetrate the gloom here and there. Shares in EMI were again prominent at 176p (after 177p), still benefitting from their new medical X-ray scanner.

The new shares in Carless Capel & Leonard featured in the market's list of active stocks. At 211p on the second day of trading, the new shares are finding ready support in the market, which thinks highly both of the group's refinery and its North Sea prospects.

The gilt edged market, which is more directly affected by the day to day progress of the pound, checked its fall. Turnover was extremely low to test prices, said dealers. In the event, many prices closed unchanged on the day. The undertone seemed to be firm, however, and further losses in gilts appear unlikely, unless sterling has another bad bout.

It was market day on the food and store pitches, where several major traders reported progress. Profits of £23.2m from Tesco Holdings were a shade better than the market forecasts, but the shares eased by 14p to 46p on lack of buyers.

Disclosure of the details of the Government Scheme of Arrangement put 1p on shares in BLMC (19p). Other heavy engineers had a thin time, and generally extended the losses

at 911p after an overnight state of higher interest charges and a decline in contributions from associates accounted for a fall in pre-tax profits from £1.8m to £1.6m at Lindusries in the six months to mid-March last. But the interim dividend rises from 1.6p gross to 1.8p. The group's largest single contributor, for tiles, saw a drop in trading profits from £1m to £800,000 after an expected decline in domestic markets. Management has taken steps to tighten control of costs and stocks against currently declining production and order levels.

Engineering, which increased profits from £70,000 to £300,000 had as its major problem the "serious" fall in orders from the depressed motor industry.

Disclosure that the year end results will be announced today provided support for shares in British & Commonwealth Shipping, whose shares rose by 8p to 170p. The board has predicted an increase of 10 per cent on last year's profits.

Oil shares could make no headway yesterday, and with the exception of BP, which picked up 5p to 525p in late trading, most prices hung around overnight levels.

On the mining pitch, Selection Trust weakened to 610p on the decision to postpone the Agency development. Poshon, a re-mined sealer, was digested, but Great Boulder Mines improved behind offer terms from Western Mining. South African mining issues had a quiet session.

Equity turnover on June 17 (£51m (13.64p bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph were Glaxo, new, BE, ICI, Selection Trust, Bawley Siddle, Tate & Lyle, Land Securities, Carless Capel and EMI.

Latest dividends

| Company | Dividend | Year | Pay date | Year's Prev |
|-------------------------|----------|------|----------|-------------|
| Company | Dividend | Year | Pay date | Year's Prev |
| Carless Capel & Leonard | 1.13 | 1975 | 1.67 | 1.53 |
| Avon Rubber | 1.13 | 1975 | 1.67 | 1.53 |
| Brunner | 1.13 | 1975 | 1.67 | 1.53 |
| Cardiff Mailing | 0.7 | 1975 | 0.83 | 0.76 |
| Cavendish | 2.34 | 1975 | 3.87 | 3.57 |
| Cent & Sheerwood | 0.16 | 1975 | 1.84 | 1.67 |
| Compair | 1.0 | 1975 | 1.58 | 1.58 |
| James B. Deane | 1.0 | 1975 | 1.58 | 1.58 |
| Don Bids | 2.2 | 1975 | 3.51 | 3.23 |
| Arthur Guinness | 1.9 | 1975 | 5.11 | 5.35 |
| El. C. James | 2.6 | 1975 | 1.7 | 1.69 |
| Investigations | 1.2 | 1975 | 7.5 | 6.0 |
| Lawrence | 2.49 | 1975 | 2.49 | 2.28 |
| Lincolns | 1.7 | 1975 | 2.68 | 2.76 |
| L. Lloyd | 1.08 | 1975 | 1.18 | 3.64 |
| Robt. Moss | 1.08 | 1975 | 2.08 | 1.86 |
| Remore | 1.0 | 1975 | 3.4 | 3.57 |
| Serck | 1.2 | 1975 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Tesco | 0.68 | 1975 | 2.7 | 1.12 |
| Tollmache & Cobbold | 1.0 | 1975 | 0.95 | 3.17 |
| Unilever | 2.68 | 1975 | 2.68 | 4.08 |
| Whitbread | 1.06 | 1975 | 1.58 | 2.94 |

Myson adds 5p to its SMC bid

Sealed Motor Construction shares went better yesterday, thanks to the addition of 5p in cash to the Myson bid terms. The bigger offer is three Myson ordinary 10p shares plus 25p in cash for every five SMC ordinary 10p shares. The formal documents incorporating the bid will be sent to SMC shareholders by Charterhouse Japhet as soon as possible. Myson have also corrected points made in an earlier letter. It now claims that Myson dividend a share has gone up by 49 per cent (and Adwest's by 49 per cent) since 1969. The board of SMC still favours a merger with Adwest, the other contender for the group, because this link should provide the necessary financial base for the resumption of SMC's growth. It also dislikes Myson's gearing and dependence on a single industry.

The SM board said later it had noted the higher bid and would call a meeting shortly to consider the position. Shareholders would receive advice in good time and should take no action at present.

Tollmache retreat
The decline in profits at Tollmache & Cobbold, a group in which Bass has a 10 per cent stake, continues. Pre-tax profits for the half-year to March 31 fell 16 per cent to £168,000, though turnover went up from £4.9m to £5.7m.

Before extraordinary items of £67,000, against £36,000, net profits slipped from £97,000 to £81,000. Even so the board raised the interim dividend from 1.42p to 1.54p a share gross. The board is cautious about the rest of the year.

Stern creditors' move
A suggestion made at the opening of creditors meetings of 66 Stern property companies that the Crown Agents had already agreed to the Scheme of Arrangement and might not be able to reserve its position, was withdrawn yesterday at a creditors' meeting of Metropolitan Property Holdings by Mr David J. Freeman, chairman of the meeting.

He said it was now agreed that the Crown Agents had not previously asserted as a secured creditor.

Cattle's advance
Once again, pre-tax profits of Carle's (Holdings), the check and credit trading group, are a record, having risen from £803,000 to £862,000 in the year to March 31. Turnover was up from £20.5m to £22.9m. Shareholders will receive a payment of 1.27p against 1.12p gross adjusted for scrip. Total borrowings are now £534m, against £523m, with only 60 per cent of total bank facilities taken up.

Janes recovers
As expected, H. C. Janes, the builder and estate developer, has recouped a first-half setback. In the year to

March 31 pre-tax profits were only £73,000 smaller at £235m. Turnover rose from £14.1m to £14.3m.

Earnings a share were held at 19.2p, and the total dividend rises from 6.89p to 7.75p.

Croda victory: Panel's verdict
The central figure in the dispute between Midland-Yorkshire Holdings and Croda over the narrow victory by Croda in its bid for M-Y turns out to be a non-discretionary investment client of Messels, the stock-broking firm who were also acting for Croda.

Croda went unconditional with its bid having won acceptance which took its stake in M-Y to 31.1 per cent. Included in this were 2,500 shares (0.12 per cent of M-Y) bought by Messels' client on the day of going unconditional. They had been purchased at 47p each, compared with 36p a share being offered by Croda to M-Y shareholders.

In this case the Panel found that the investment client was not acting in concert with Croda, thus upholding an earlier decision by the Panel Executive. Nevertheless, in making this decision and others in the case, the Panel stresses that the present decision must not be regarded as a precedent in other cases not presenting identical features.

Fertleman peak
Modern and reproduction furniture maker B. Fertleman & Sons, report record pre-tax profits for the year to March 31. At £439,000 these show an increase of 35 per cent. Sales rose 30 per cent to a new high of £3.2m, with exports accounting for almost one third. A further 1-for-1 scrip issue is being made and the total dividend rises from equal to 1.84p to 2.07p.

Viners consolidate
Viners, the Sheffield-based international group manufacturing stainless steel and silver plated cutlery and tableware, has again produced record results, with pre-tax profits of £746,000 for last year, against £727,000. Mr Ruben Viner, chairman, says the board feels that it would be prudent to regard 1975 as a year of consolidation.

Reymore mishap
Losses in the household textile division of Reymore left pre-tax profits down from £2.6m to £1.2m in the year to March 31. Turnover also fell from £37.2m to £34.3m. The board says the losses will not be repeated and the reorganization of the division is complete. An encouraging start has been made to the current year.

Heenan suspended
Quotation for ordinary shares of Heenan Spark has been suspended, together with the loan stock quotation for the Heenan

Lindusries facing big fall in orders

But losses were made in interest charges and a decline in contributions from associates accounted for a fall in pre-tax profits from £1.8m to £1.6m at Lindusries in the six months to mid-March last. But the interim dividend rises from 1.6p gross to 1.8p. The group's largest single contributor, for tiles, saw a drop in trading profits from £1m to £800,000 after an expected decline in domestic markets. Management has taken steps to tighten control of costs and stocks against currently declining production and order levels.

Engineering, which increased profits from £70,000 to £300,000 had as its major problem the "serious" fall in orders from the depressed motor industry.

Property & Reversionary devalues its assets

Property and Reversionary Investment Corporation saw an increase in pre-tax profits from £600,718 to £641,732 in the year to March 31. But the sum available for distribution, after tax, fell from £420,656 to £383,040, thanks to a rise in tax, and a decision to cut the amount transferred from capital reserves to match outgoings on properties being developed. The gross dividend rises from 5.3p a share to 5.7p.

The group's next revaluation is not due until 1978, but the managing agents have found a "typical" group of properties maintaining 1973 values, or falling between 15 per cent and 25 per cent short of them. As a

Seltn Trust MIM postpone Agnew

Selection Trust and MIM (Mount Isa Mines) have decided to defer their decision to go ahead with the joint development of the 40m-tonne-mickel orebody at Agnew in Western Australia. Escalation in costs amounting to around \$A100m has pushed up the capital requirement to about \$300m. Several times delayed already, Agnew is apparently technically feasible but the cost question and that of the nickel price meant that there were too many risks.

ST shares fell 30p to 610p on the news while MIM rose 5p to 192p. But surprise was expressed in some quarters yesterday at this reaction, given that it reduces the funding pressure on ST's other developments.

Recovery com from C & S Ti

In 1974 the industrial situation of Central & Shee Trust pushed up pre-tax profits from £1.7m to £2.04m. B investment banking side none, against £1.5m. A total went down 32 per cent to £1.9m. Earnings a share halved to 2.34p, but total dividend rises from 1.84p.

The board says the 1974 fits vindicate the policy of taining a substantial industrial concerns. In current year the industrial interests continue to be the companies are busy at work and in some cases have books for more than 12 months. This year's results are expected to show improvement on 1974.

Issues & Loans

ICI going ahead with US issue

The first public offering by Imperial Chemical Industries in the United States is going ahead. The registration statement filed with the US Securities & Exchange Commission in April has now become effective. It enables ICI North America, a wholly owned subsidiary of ICI, to make a public offering in the United States of \$100m of 9.05 per cent guaranteed sinking fund debentures due June 1, 1995, at a price of 100 per cent.

BBI raises its loan to \$50m

As a result of a strong, broadly-based response to the preliminary terms Barclays Bank International have decided to increase the size of the issue of capital notes 1982 from \$35m to \$50m but the coupon remains at 9 1/4 per cent and the issue price has been fixed at par.

A spokesman said that the factors which had clearly influenced investors were the international standing of the Bank

The Property and Reversionary Investment Corporation Limited

| Results to 31 March | 1975 | 1974 |
|--|----------|----------|
| Profit before tax | £641,732 | £600,718 |
| Dividend per share (maximum permitted) | 3.881p | 3.551p |
| Undistributed profit | £139,610 | £169,438 |

Points from the statement by the Chairman, Mr Alfred Rubens, FRICS

- * Dividend covered 1.4 times.
- * Total net assets at balance sheet values exceed £23m.
- * Quoted securities at latest market price £4.47m (1974 - £3.4m).
- * Total borrowings under £2.25m (including £2m debenture stock repayable 1988).
- * Net assets per share 260p based on revised estimated values.
- * Increase of £120,000 in net income forecast for 1975-6.

Copies of the report and accounts may be obtained from the Secretary of the Company at Albany House, Petty France, London SW1H 9EE.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

Sugar again at lowest level for 18 months

SUGAR: For the second time in less than a week prices were at their lowest levels for 18 months. The London daily price was 51.87, a drop of 15 pence on Tuesday and the lowest since 13.15 in December, 1973.

Futures were 15.52 to 14.37 down on previous day and again at 14 levels on each since December, 1973.

COFFEES: Prices were 15.52 to 14.37 down on previous day and again at 14 levels on each since December, 1973.

Money Market

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 10% (last changed 1974-1975)

Official Bank Rate 10% (last changed 1974-1975)

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Enjoy every facility
for efficient industry
and every amenity for
family life.

BELL'S
SCOTCH WHISKY
"Afore ye go"

6 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

100

Secretarial and General Appointments also on page 25

SECRETARIAL

Arts Council of Great Britain requires

TWO SECRETARY/ASSISTANTS

1. For the Regional Officer with responsibility for Community Arts and other matters concerned with the development of the Arts at Regional level. Duties including organising and managing the Community Arts Committee, assisting with the preparation of applications for grants, and provision of information and back up services to Regional Arts Association and other bodies concerned with supporting the arts.

2. For the Research and Information Section to help the Regional Officer with secretarial services and the provision and distribution of information. The job offers scope for initiative and to successfully undertake a wide range of duties.

Salary £2,340 with possible allowances of up to £235 for shorthand and typing proficiency. Write, with full details, to: ESTABLISHMENTS OFFICER, 105 PICCADILLY, LONDON W1A 0AU, to arrive by 27TH JUNE, or ring 01-629 9495

Experienced

Secretary/Advertising Assistant

required by a leading firm of Chartered Surveyors with offices in London and the Provinces, preferably aged between 20-25, she will be based in the department dealing with the sale and purchase of London flats and houses but will be responsible also for the day-to-day administration of property advertising and press releases for the whole firm. Initiative together with a high standard of shorthand and typing are essential requirements for this post for which a good salary will be paid.

Apply to: Cluttons, 74 Grosvenor Street, London W1X 9DD (Tel. 01-491 2768. Ref. MAB)

IN STEP WITH PR

Personal Assistant for the Sales Manager of a prestige shoe store in the heart of the West End. Less than 50% sec. work involved. Ability to step into boss's shoes is essential and she must be a good mixer. She must have a flair for PR as fashion shows, champagne parties and looking after clients are all part of the job. She is to be in contact with the company's advertising agency. Generous perks such as 40% discount at one of London's top department stores. Salary £2,500. Age up to 30.

Senior Secretaries

173 New Bond St., W.1.

01-499 0092/01-493 5907.

JOIN A COMPANY THAT CARES

A child exchange agency in W.1 requires a bright, energetic, enthusiastic person to assist in her 20s for varied duties. She will be responsible for a good telephone personality and will be in contact with the company's advertising agency. Generous perks such as 40% discount at one of London's top department stores. Salary £2,500. Age up to 30.

VICTORIA AGENCY

1, Stratton Ground, Victoria St., S.W.1.

01-799 4161

BILINGUAL SECRETARY

WINE TRADE

FRENCH-SPAKING P.A. Secretary 12500 to work for General Manager of Wine Importers in W.1. Independent post for an individual. Accommodation available if required. Salary from £2,500.

MULTILINGUAL SERVICES, 22 CHARING CROSS, W.C.2.

01-356 3794/75.

ADVERTISING

Top W1 Agency urgently needs Secretary/P.A. to work for lively young director.

£2,400 + perks.

ADPOWER INTERNATIONAL, 10 South Molton St., W.1.

491 7660

AUDIO SECRETARY

10 plus to work for the Senior Partner of City Stockbrokers.

Salary £2,500-£3,000 with bonus. It could be over £3,000. Ring 01-499 0092/01-493 5907.

New St., E.C.2.

SECRETARY

International Trading Company off. Barry, Stroud, Gloucestershire. Phone 0565 0744.

SECRETARIAL

THE THOMSON ORGANISATION LIMITED

PERSONNEL SECRETARY

My current Secretary has had an offer she cannot refuse. To replace her I need someone who enjoys administrative work and is capable of doing her own thinking as well as having good secretarial skills, and a pleasant personality. A sense of humour helps too! The work involves recruitment and training and in addition you will be personally responsible for large part of the administration of two Company-wide schemes which require contact with staff at all levels. Age is not important but the best you will be joining is a fairly young one.

Salary c. £2,250 p.a. plus L.V. & 5 weeks' annual holiday, hours 9.30-5.30. The Company's interests range from holiday travel to newspaper, book and magazine publishing and the office is conveniently situated one minute from Bond Street Station.

If you are interested in discussing the position further please write to or ring:

JACKIE HUGHES

PERSONNEL EXECUTIVE

THE THOMSON ORGANISATION LIMITED

4 STRATFORD PLACE, LONDON W1A 4YG

Tel.: 01-492 1821

ADMINISTRATOR/SECRETARY

Central Training Services

WEST LONDON

We need a capable extrovert who, whilst enjoying dealing with people, is also an ace administrator who likes working on her own initiative.

We offer management services both nationally and internationally and are re-vamping our Training to cope with international expansion and diversification and the extension of Training Services to our subsidiary companies.

If this sounds your kind of job please telephone Roger Duffield-Harding on 01-603 4696.

SECRETARY/P.A.

Required for the Senior Executive of a small, hectic, but friendly office of a Property Company in St. James's.

Ideal position for good all-round Secretary.

Salary in the region of £2,500 p.a. L.V.s.

Hours 9.30 a.m.-5.30 p.m.

Tel.: 930 3514

ANY BRIGHT YOUNG LADIES

WITH BRIGHT IDEAS?

Established businessman with capital needs dynamic young lady to help him in his new venture. The younger she is, the more he will consider her. She will be in contact with the company's advertising agency. Generous perks such as 40% discount at one of London's top department stores. Salary £2,500. Age up to 30.

St. Leonards School, St. Andrews, Fife

Headmistress's Secretary

Experienced Secretary/Advertising Assistant

St. Andrews, Fife

Headmistress's Secretary

Experienced Secretary/Advertising Assistant

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Experienced Secretary/Advertising Assistant

St. Andrews, Fife

Headmistress's Secretary

SECRETARIAL

Capable Mature Typist

FREE LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUAL BONUS PLUS 1 WEEK'S PAID HOLIDAY THIS YEAR

An attractive opening has arisen for a fast, accurate Typist (25-45) to assist a small team of Secretaries in busy Clerical department of leading professional firm in the City, shortly moving to London Bridge.

The successful applicant should be intelligent and adaptable and capable also of simple filing and record keeping. Common sense and ability to get on with others essential. Excellent salary and conditions: £125 L.V.s, annual bonus; contributory pension scheme; free Life Insurance. Paid holiday this year and arrangements for next year.

Please telephone 01-605 6044 (ext. 57) to arrange an appointment.

Staveley Machine Tools Limited

An experienced and capable secretary

for Export Director.

Portland House, Stag Place, Victoria, SW1E 5BU

£2,500 negotiable plus L.V.s.

Write or telephone Mrs. Freeman: 01-828 6311.

RHODES HOUSE

OXFORD

Experienced Secretary

wanted from mid July. Remuneration based upon University Clerical scales. Apply: The Warden, Rhodes House, Oxford.

HIGH CALIBRE SECRETARY

required immediately for general manager of a leading firm of architects in the City. The successful applicant should be intelligent and adaptable and capable also of simple filing and record keeping. Common sense and ability to get on with others essential. Excellent salary and conditions: £125 L.V.s, annual bonus; contributory pension scheme; free Life Insurance. Paid holiday this year and arrangements for next year.

Please telephone 01-605 6044 (ext. 57) to arrange an appointment.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD

£2,500 for Secretary 35+ to 2 experienced secretaries with party and finance. Small, friendly, open plan office, free lunches, golf club privileges.

LONDON CAREERS

01-754 0202

2 LEADING MAGAZINES

require experienced secretaries with good English and the ability to work on own initiative. Age 25-45. Apply to writers of the magazines. 189 Regent St., London W.1. 01-244 2500.

HAROLD SPENCER'S

21-22 Regent St., London W.1. 01-244 2500.

PA/SECRETARY

very good shorthand and typing skills. Young woman, energetic, initiative, required as a Secretary/P.A. to a young man in a leading firm of architects in the City. The successful applicant should be intelligent and adaptable and capable also of simple filing and record keeping. Common sense and ability to get on with others essential. Excellent salary and conditions: £125 L.V.s, annual bonus; contributory pension scheme; free Life Insurance. Paid holiday this year and arrangements for next year.

Please telephone 01-605 6044 (ext. 57) to arrange an appointment.

RENTALS

SHORT/LONG Let in Kensington. 2 bed, 2 bath, 2 reception, 2 living, 2 dining, 2 kitchen, 2 bathroom, 2 terrace, 2 garden. Available 1st July. Call 01-274 1416.

W.1. 2 bed, 2 bath, 2 reception, 2 living, 2 dining, 2 kitchen, 2 bathroom, 2 terrace, 2 garden. Available 1st July. Call 01-274 1416.

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